

THE ANTIOCH NEWS.

Pledged to The Republican Policy of Reciprocity and Protection to American Industries, as Formulated in The Republican National Platform.

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NO. 50

PEOPLE THAT YOU KNOW

What They Are Doing and Where They Go--Some Interesting Items

NEWS AROUND TOWN

Short Local News Gathered in Our Journeys About the Little Village

ELGIN, ILL., July 31--Butter firm at 20c. Output of the week, 873,000 lbs.

Mulvey's big tent show all next week.

Remember the big tent show all next week.

Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Swan were over Sunday visitors at Libertyville.

Mr. Frank Haycock spent Saturday and Sunday with relatives in Antioch.

Miss Libby Drom, of Genoa Junction, is visiting relatives and friends here this week.

Earl Grice and sister Ollie, of Aurora, were the guests of Miss Lera Billeit last week.

The editor's family on Monday moved into the house left vacant by Ira Soules on Lake street.

The Misses Lela Kennedy and Margaret McDaniels, of Trevor, were Antioch callers Tuesday.

Mrs. J. J. Morley was a Chicago visitor the latter part of last week and the forepart of this week.

Miss Pearl Lux, who has been at Effingham, Ill., for the past few months, returned home last week.

Write to Alden, Biding & Co., Waukegan, Ill., for prices and terms on new and used pianos and organs. 61f

Rev. and Mrs. Alkin and daughter are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. John McDougall, for a few days this week.

Mrs. H. M. Loomis, who has been visiting her mother for the past week, returned to her home in Chicago Saturday.

New and second hand pianos and sewing machines for sale or rent, or will trade for borses. L. B. Grice. 20f

A company of high class vaudeville artists with the Mulvey Comedy Co. all next week, opening Monday night, Aug. 7.

For Sale--Ten room house with 1 acre of land, 1 mile north of Millburn. Shade trees and some nice fruit trees and good well. Call on or address G. W. Odum, Antioch, R. & D. No. 2. 50w3

Lyman Armstrong, who has been engaged in business in New York City for the past three years, is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Armstrong, at Leona Lake.

Mrs. Joseph Haycock and her sister Mrs. Celestia Decker left on Monday for a trip through New York state, visiting relatives. Mrs. Haycock will be gone about five weeks, stopping on her way back to visit her daughter, Mrs. Loomis, in Chicago. Mrs. Decker will not return until fall.

Next Sunday morning at the Methodist church the pastor will preach the first sermon in a series on the subject "The Paradise Life." In the evening the address will be on the topic: "Some things that no man can monopolize."

The annual Township S. S. Convention will be held at the M. E. church, Antioch, on Sunday, August 13. Mr. and Mrs. Everett, of Highland Park, will be with us and other good speakers to address the convention. Everybody welcome.

Low rates round trip to the south west, Texas, Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Kansas and Missouri, via Frisco system, the first and third Tuesdays of each month. Return limit twenty-one days, stopover in both directions. For further information address Geo. E. Webb, Immigration agent, Antioch, Ill. 47f

Lessons on the Piano, Organ, Violin, Guitar and Mandolin and instruction in Harmony may be had at the studio of Prof. O. A. Linnerne, Antioch. Can furnish the above instruments carefully selected, and at low prices. The piano handled is high grade and unsurpassed in beauty of tone, evenness of scale, workmanship and durability. Prof. O. A. Linnerne. 32m6

A. W. Pebbles, who for the past few years has been a summer resident at Beach Grove, died very suddenly on Monday evening of this week. Mr. Pebbles had been in poor health for some time and spent last winter in California, but no immediate anxiety was felt for him until Monday evening when he expired of heart failure. He leaves a wife, one son and one daughter to mourn his loss. The remains were taken to Chicago for burial Tuesday afternoon.

Don't forget the show all next week.

Mulvey's Comedy Co. all next week, commencing Monday, Aug. 7.

Ladies and children are free Monday night to the Mulvey Comedy Co.

For Sale--A comparatively new safe. Inquire of J. McMahon, Lake Villa, Ill. 50f

George Webb left on Tuesday for Oklahoma, where he will probably be absent about ten days.

For Sale--The Minnie Huber property on North Main street, Antioch, Ill. Inquire of L. B. Grice. 50f

The Antioch Cornet Band will on Friday evening, August 11th, give a benefit dance in the Antioch opera house to which all are invited. Tickets will be sold at 50c, supper extra. It is hoped that a liberal patronage will be extended to them.

Every man owes it to himself and his family to master a trade or profession. Read the display advertisement of the six Morse Schools of Telegraphy, in this issue and learn how easily a young man or lady may learn telegraphy and be assured a position.

The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Ira Soules regret to hear that they have again decided to take up their residence at Sioux Falls, S. D., after a residence here of two years. While Mr. and Mrs. Soules were reared in this locality their long residence in Dakota had become home to them, and after having a house built there, which will be ready for them upon their arrival, they departed on Monday with the well wishes of the entire community. Mr. Soules was the means of starting the cement sidewalks, of which we have such a goodly number, and his hearty good nature will be missed from among us.

Danger in Tinned Fruits.
Tinned fruits should be opened and taken out of the tin several hours before they are to be used.

DEATH OF AN OLD SETTLER

On Saturday evening, July 29, at about 6 o'clock occurred the death of Charles O. Tiffany at his home west of town. He was born in Cambridge, England, on September 27, 1823, and when a lad of 7 years he left England and came to this country, making his home in Canada till the year of 1853, when he came to Illinois and that state has been his home ever since, a period of 52 years. In the year of 1860 he was united in marriage to Susan Crittenden and to them three children were born, only two of whom survive him.

Mr. Tiffany was a man well known throughout the county. He had transacted business at some time with almost every man in the county, and in all his dealings he was found to be strictly honest, upright and square, and was never known to take an unfair advantage of any one. He was a modest, quiet man, but he always took a keen interest in all public affairs and was patriotic in every sense of the word.

For about a year past he had been failing in health and strength, and on Wednesday of last week he had a stroke of paralysis, which left him in an unconscious state, and from that condition he rallied only at long intervals and then only for a few moments at a time. He lived until Saturday evening when he quietly passed away at the ripe old age of 82 years.

He leaves to mourn his loss, a widow and two sons, Senator Albert N. Tiffany of this place and Wm. Tiffany who resides west of town. The funeral was held at the home on Monday afternoon, Rev. Wm. C. Cleworth officiating. The remains were laid at rest in the Antioch Hillside cemetery.

Wisconsin Central Train Kills Child.
A Wisconsin Central train Thursday of last week ran into and killed Theodore Burchat at a point two miles from the village of Rockfeller.

The boy was one and a half years old and strayed from the farm house that is his home about four o'clock with his brother, who is two and a half years old. At five o'clock the brother came home without Theodore and the anxious parents at once instituted a search that ended when they found the mangled remains of their tiny son about ten feet from the Wisconsin Central tracks, where he had been tossed by the steam locomotive.

The train crew had evidently not known that the giant wheels of the engine had perpetrated another tragedy, as the train never stopped. The infant's neck was broken and the scalp was almost torn from the head.

Problem of the Unemployed.
On the whole, says an English statesman, I am inclined to think that the encouragement of strength of character and the spirit of self-reliance are the truest remedies for the problem of the unemployed.

INDIANA TOO INQUISITIVE

Logansport Girl Goes to Pennsylvania for Marriage License

TOO MANY QUESTIONS

The Inquisitiveness of Indiana Is Disliking to a Blushing Bride-to-be

Indiana's new marriage license law that seeks to lift the lid from every couple's past, was turned down by one of the first to whom it was sought to apply it. Shocked at the questions she was expected to answer, Miss Fern Tolley, young, handsome, spurned a license in the Cass county court house and hid herself to Pennsylvania to become Mrs. A. S. Shriner.

When Indiana enacts novel legislation it includes all the trimmings, and the law passed by the last general assembly was such a one.

And the questions. There are twenty-seven on the white blank for the man and twenty-three on the pink paper the lady is expected to sign.

Of course, the full Christian and surname of the contracting parties is asked, their present residence and occupation and their nativity. In addition the full Christian name of the father, his color, his birthplace, his occupation, his residence, and the same for the mother.

The state of Indiana's inquisitiveness doesn't stop there. It asks, has the contracting party been an inmate of any county asylum or home for indigent persons within five years past? It asks if this is the party's first marriage, and if not, how often he or she has been married? Having been told, it unwinkingly fires this query at the applicant, "Has such prior marriage, or marriages, been dissolved?" It may be that this is indignantly answered, but that is not all of the ordeal. "If so, how and when?" comes back Indiana. It wants to be shown. "It is just beginning to become interesting."

It inquires breathlessly, "Is the contracting party afflicted with epilepsy, tuberculosis, etc., or any other contagious or transmissible disease?" Once more, is she (or he) an imbecile, feeble-minded, idiotic or insane, or is she under guardianship as a person of unsound mind?

A few extra questions are thrown in for the mail applicant. If he pleads to no occupation, he is asked point blank what means he has to support a family. He must also tell if he is of nearer blood kind to the prospective bride than second cousin.

A little further on he is again asked if he is now able to support a family and likely to so continue. This follows the question if he has been an inmate of any county asylum. The applicant is asked to sign the answers and swear to them, and then the license is issued--if they are satisfactory.

On the back of the application is the cheering announcement that a false statement without means, a fine anywhere up to \$500.

Miss Tolley wouldn't listen to all the questions.

"The very idea," she said, "Absurd. Why should I be asked if I've ever been in a poorhouse. Do I look like an idiot? I hope not. And I'm expected to tell every Tom, Dick and Harry how old I am? I think it's ridiculous."

"But you must answer these questions before I can give you and Mr. Shriner a license," said the clerk.

"The state of Indiana may keep its old license," retorted the fair protester. "I'll go to some other state."

And she did. She and her fiance were wedded at Jamestown, Pa., which was Mr. Shriner's home.

Mr. Noble's Promise Given.
In the early stages of his ministry, the Rev. Mr. Noble preached for some time in a village in Maine. One day a committee called upon him to settle with him for his services, and after stammering a while signified to him that his further services were not desired.

"What does this mean, gentlemen?" asked the parson.

"Why," replied the spokesman, with some hesitation, "the people have got the impression that you are inclining to universal salvation."

"Gentlemen," answered Mr. Noble, "I never preached that doctrine; but if I ever should, I promise to make the people of this town an exception."

Exchange Screenings.

Col. Frank O. Lowden has recently added 400 acres to his Ogle county farm, which makes it now 2,000 acres. The price of the last purchased was \$24,000.

United States government surveyors are at work on Rock river, just south of Beloit, to determine whether that stream can be made navigable by the use of canals and locks.

All this scientific talk that kissing will spread disease by means of microbes, is both and rot. A close study of the question proves that the only contagion is a harmless heart trouble.

The O. & N. W. Railroad Co., is to build sheep feeding yards at Belvidere. They will construct three sheds, each having a capacity of 2,500 sheep. It is said the company will spend some \$100,000 in the construction of the sheds and yards. The material is already on the ground and the work commenced.

It is said that one of our young men decided upon a handsome belt as an appropriate gift to bestow on his best girl, but when the clerk asked him "what size?" he was for the moment nonplussed. A happy thought occurred to him, however, and borrowing a yard stick he measured the inside seam of his coat sleeve and blushing replied, "Twenty inches will fit, I think."

An Illinois editor who started a business career about twenty years ago with only 15 cents is now rated at \$100,000. This vast accumulation of wealth was made possible by his frugality, strict attention to business, hard and incessant work, and the fact that a rich uncle died leaving him \$99,985. Thus fortunes are sometimes made in the newspaper business.

Enumerators Frank J. Graesser completed his work of taking the state census of Keokuk and his report, which will be filed with the city clerk within the next few days, shows that the city now has a population of 16,304. It is possible that these figures may be changed one way or the other, by ten or twelve in the revision, but the population can be said to be well in advance of 16,000 people.

She was a bright girl and they were at a baseball game. She had won his enthusiastic heart by understanding the game right off, and he loved her even more than if she had been his sister. "It reminds me of the household," he says, "the plate, the latter, the fowl and flies." "And it reminds me of marriage," she said, "First the diamond, where they are engaged; then the struggle and the hits, when the men go out, and finally the difficulty they have in getting home." Then he sat and thought and thought.

CUTS INTO THE STOMACH.

Modern Surgeons Able to Accomplish What Was Deemed Impossible.

Modern surgery's great achievements have been in the abdominal region. For a generation ago fear of blood-poisoning kept the surgeon out of this territory. Here disease entrenched itself and bled the surgeon defiance. But now the surgeon intrepidly enters disease's former stronghold, routs it, and in doing so performs life-saving feats with the organs that seem absolute miracles to the onlooking world.

Take the stomach. If it is too large the surgeon enforces a portion of the wall and sutures (stitches) the edges; if a part of it is diseased, say with cancer, he cuts it out, sutures the edges, and if necessary, cuts a new opening for the head of the small intestine and sutures it into place; if the esophagus is obstructed so that food can not be taken naturally a tube is inserted through the abdominal wall into the stomach, and when the man is hungry he merely drops a premeasured meal into the tube; or, in case a cancerous area is so large as to demand such a severe operation, the surgeon may remove the entire stomach and suture the esophagus to the duodenum.

Contrast this last operation with the working principle of the '70s, that to enter the stomach is death, and you see how far surgery has traveled in a generation. This last operation is, of course, rarely performed even now, but there are to-day a few stomachless persons in the world (one returned to work within two months after the operation), attending to their regular duties, taking a special diet, and apparently just as happy as if their stomachs were not in jars on laboratory shelves.--Leslie's Magazine.

Damage Done by Volcano.
In 1698 the summit of Carguairazo, a burning mountain near Quito, 1,800 feet high, crumbled together, so that nothing more than two enormous rocky horns of the crater's edge remained, and the country for nearly two square miles was desolated with liquid tufa, and argillaceous mud, enclosing dead fishes.

LOST \$3,000 AND HIS LIFE

Henry Miller, of Burlington, Fleece by Smooth Bunco Man, Found

FLOATING IN THE LAKE

A Mysterious and Complicated Case, and No Clue to the Swindler Can Be Found

The mystery surrounding the disappearance of Henry Miller, of Burlington, Wis., was settled last week Tuesday afternoon when his family received a telephone message from Racine stating that his body had been found by James Shields, a sailor, floating in Lake Michigan at that place, just east of the Goodrich Transportation company's freight house. The last person in Burlington who saw him alive probably was Webb Richardson, who met him at the Milwaukee depot in Racine on Friday while waiting to take the train leaving there at 3:50 p. m. Mr. Miller was considerably agitated then and no doubt wandered from there to the lake, only a short distance, where he met his fate.

Mr. Miller's disappearance and the cause thereof probably presents one of the most mysterious and complicated cases ever known in this part of the state. That he was the victim of a confidence man who secured \$3,000 from him by a smooth game remains undisputed and that remorse over the loss of the money probably was the cause of his taking his life.

Now that most of the facts have been learned regarding the death of Miller and his loss of the \$3,000 which he borrowed of the Meinhardt bank in Burlington, the question as to whether the bank will be reimbursed to that amount by the relatives of the dead man has arisen.

Although it was not generally known, all the property of Miller had been bequeathed to his children in May, 1902, and papers to that effect had been made out but never recorded. This fact was not known to the bank at the time the loan was made, and was not discovered until after Miller had disappeared. This left the old man practically penniless, and the bank is at a loss as to where its reimbursement is to come from.

Three days after Miller disappeared the bankers caused an attachment to be served on all the property supposed to belong to the old man. On the following day the children of Miller appeared at the court house in Racine and recorded the deed made over three years ago whereby all the property of the father had passed into their hands for an alleged amount of \$5,000.

Opinions differ as to whether the bank will be able to collect the \$3,000 unless the heirs of the old man are willing to settle. Attorneys agree that the lien against the property is void, inasmuch as it has not belonged to Miller, Sr., since the day it was turned over to his children, and that the filing of the deed was not at all necessary to insure its immunity. In this case the loss will have to be stood by the bank that made the loan, as the old man left no money and is not known to have had any outside of the amount which he borrowed of the bank and subsequently lost to the bunco man.

Last Book Shall Be First.

The book publishing trade sees many changes. Take, for example, the present fashion of enumerating an author's earlier successes. Time was when the style of cataloging them on the title page was to name them in the order in which they were written, beginning with the first volume and running on down to the end of the list. But nowadays they go the other way about. That book which was first is now last, and that which was last is first. Thomas Hardy, for instance, was a few years ago advertised in new editions as the author of "A Pair of Blue Eyes," "Far From the Madding Crowd," and so through the list to "Tess" and "Jude." In later editions priority in the matter of publication is disregarded. To "Jude" is assigned the place of honor, while "Tess" and the rest of the noble band marching backward, bring up the rear. Possibly the time will come when authors' books will again be named in the order of their presentation to the public, but judging by late title pages the backward system of enumeration is at present in high favor.

Borrow from the Dutch.

Peter the Great, it is said, borrowed the idea of the Russian flag from the Dutch, among whom he learned shipbuilding. He simply turned the Dutch tricolor red, white and blue, upside down.

Drink of Early Americans.

A ceremonial drink called assine of the American aborigines was prepared by the women in stone vessels, and boiled by means of heated stones.

SOMERSBY IS TO BE SOLD.

Estate Where Tennyson Was Born Soon to Change Owners.

Lovers of Tennyson will be interested to hear that the Somersby estate is in the market. The center of attraction there is, of course, says the Academy, the rectory, a picturesque, rambling structure with a dining room which externally resembles a chapel. The room in which the poet first saw the light overlooked the lawn and the church, perhaps "the God's house" of "The Two Voices," where his father officiated, stands on a low hill opposite the house. The garden is full of associations of "In Memoriam," but it should be remembered that the trees are not as they were in Tennyson's time--"the towering sycamores" and "the poplars four" have gone and the whole place is a wilderness. A "gray old grange," the reputed residence of "The Northern Farmer," stands close to the rectory.

A little way from Somersby is "the brook that swerves to left and right thro' meadowy curves," passing in its course three mills, one of which may have suggested certain points in the landscape of "The Miller's Daughter." It is also the subject of the poem known as "The Brook." On the same estate is a wooded dell, deep, wild and shady, which is called "Hollywell Glen." Here Tennyson wrote "Byron Is Dead." It is not improbably "the dreadful hollow" which "grides and clangs its leafless ribs and iron horns" and should appeal to readers of "Maud." Not too far away is Mablethorpe, perhaps "the lover's bay" mentioned in "The Golden Supper" and the seaside resort where Tennyson for the first time saw "the hollow ocean ridges roaring into catenacts."

Go Home via America.

It is noted in San Francisco that many passengers from Australia and New Zealand now prefer the American route "home" to that of the isthmus.

AUSTRIANS FIGHT POLICE

Beer bottles were brandished and brought down upon defenseless heads, police officers drew revolvers and leveled them at offenders against the law without effect, women wrested prisoners away from the police, and in all over 200 people of various nations took part in a riot on Market street, Waukegan, Sunday night, that culminated in the arrest of half a dozen men.

There were three christenings and one wedding. After the affairs were over the crowd gathered at a boarding house. Beer drinking started dancing merrily in singing and by evening there was a noisy rout in progress. All day long people in the neighborhoods went to the police station and complained that the celebration was too noisy. Finally officers were sent to stop the noise.

At this order from the police a giant Austrian poured out a string of abuse at the officers, and sprang at them with uplifted beer bottles. Women called to their husbands to join the fight and soon there was pandemonium. The officers resisted for a time, but finally left and got aid, and five officers returned to make the arrests.

Two hundred people had gathered in the meantime. They were Austrians for the most part and were determined to resist the officers. Two officers forced their way into the rear of the house and made six arrests.

In the meantime the three officers at the front of the place had been surrounded and were fighting desperately to retain possession of their prisoners. One officer lost his cap and star. Another received a terrible blow in the side of the face. His star was also taken away from him. All of the officers drew and leveled guns without effect. The ringleaders were finally landed in jail and fined by the justice the next morning.

Announcement.

I wish to announce my candidacy for the office of County Superintendent of Schools, subject to decision of the Republican convention. JOHN HODGE, Rockfeller, Ill.

Robert Wilkes, 2:00PM.

Will make the season of 1905 at my barn in Antioch, and can until further notice, be found there for service every Monday and Tuesday. Terms \$20.00 to insure. H. Herman.

Jim H. Medoc.

The Percheron Stallion is registered in the Percheron Stud-book of America and his number is 41077. Is black, foaled in August, 1902, and weighs 1550. A well built colt with good bone and action. His third dam has eight top crosses. Terms--\$8.00 to insure. Can be seen at his home 3 1/4 miles north and 2 miles west of Salem station. For further particulars call on or address J. H. RAFFERTY, Salem, Wis. 42f

THE DIAMOND RIVER

BY DAVID MURRAY

CHAPTER VIII.

The inquest on the body of the murdered man was held in due course, and it suited the police authorities to keep their own counsel. Mr. Joseph Taylor was not publicly supposed to be under restraint when he failed to identify the remains. The error of Mr. George Johns as to the man's personality was shown to be due to the fact that the fugitive had adopted the name of the elder Jethroe. No awkward questions were opened, and the jury were satisfied that the deceased was an absconding swindler. A verdict of "wilful murder" against some person or persons unknown was returned, and there the public interest in the case came to an end. The inspector had arranged to make himself aware of Mr. Taylor's every movement, but it was not his cue to say so, and he was almost apologetic when he parted with that gentleman.

"People don't like being mixed up with these unpleasant affairs, I know," said the inspector. "That's a common experience. We see it every day. I can assure you. But then, what a greenhorn's trick it is to run away! You see, now, if our inquiries hadn't enabled us to account for all your time since you've been here, you might have drawn suspicion on yourself. Mr. Taylor, and have got into no end of trouble. Good-by, sir."

So Mr. Taylor departed, and thought himself well out of a very dangerous position, and the police shadowed him night and day. Believing that he had no further reason for evasion, he stayed on; and as any unoccupied man might do, he made casual acquaintances, who came and went. He made one acquaintance of rather more than the casual sort in the person of a simple country gentleman who came from Indiana. "This gentleman had recently inherited what he described as a 'tidy bit of munny,' and, being strange to the city, was very grateful to a man of the world, like Mr. Taylor, for being kind enough to shepherd him. He was not over-free with any portion of the 'tidy bit,' but he paid his share, and he treated Mr. Taylor with great respect, and had the highest opinion of his knowledge of men and affairs; so that, in spite of his yokel simplicities, Mr. Taylor began to think him, within a limited measure, a rather discerning sort of fellow. They went about to the theaters in the evenings, frequently the second best places, and when Mr. Taylor encountered an acquaintance, as he sometimes did, the gentleman from Indiana always made a point of effacing himself, unless he were actually pressed to join in the conversation.

"I never saw such a retiring chap," said Mr. Taylor on one occasion. "You seem to shrink from people. Why don't you buck up a bit more?"

"Well," said the gentleman from Indiana, who answered to the name of Fielding, "I like to be sure my company's wanted before I thrust it upon anybody."

"That's the right spirit, of course," said Mr. Taylor, "but you can carry it to excess."

But Mr. Fielding was not to be cured of his shyness, although it turned out that when there was need for it he could show as bold a front as any man. He and Mr. Taylor had been close chums for something more than a fortnight when this occasion offered itself. The two were in the promenade at a theater, and were walking from end to end in casual conversation, when Taylor suddenly checked in his speech, and his companion, glancing at him, saw a look of lowering displeasure and of something like alarm upon his face.

"Hello!" said the gentleman from Indiana. "What's the matter?"

"Nothing," returned Taylor gruffly—"nothing at all."

"Come, now, there's something," said Fielding. "Look here, candidly, my mot to you, Mr. Taylor. Have you got the same idea as I have, I wonder?"

"How should I know?" asked Taylor rather shyly.

"Well, now," pursued Fielding, "it seems to me that I'm meeting a certain party once or twice too often."

"I don't know what you mean," said Taylor.

His face was mottled, and he looked about him with a furtive keenness.

"Well, then, I'll tell you," Fielding answered. "We're both more or less strangers here. We're both carrying a tidy bit of munny about with us, and perhaps we've flashed it about a bit too much."

"Well?" asked Taylor, with a slight unsteadiness in voice and breathing.

"Well," said Fielding, "I'll bet ten to one that chap's a sharp. I'll deal with him. He hasn't been watching us two for a week for nothing. Leave him to me, now."

"No, no," cried Taylor, "don't make a row in a public place like this. You're quite right. I dare say—in fact, I'm sure you're right. But forewarned is forearmed, you know. We can take care of ourselves."

"I'm going to take care of 'im," said Fielding; "come along."

He made an imperative little sign to Taylor to follow, but that gentleman preferred to stray behind him slowly and to watch his companion as he walked swaggeringly toward the door. There the man from Indiana reached out a walking stick and tapped a hat at arm's length from him with much more vigor than politeness. The wearer of the hat turned with a face of wrath and amazement, which fell in a second to a ludicrous consternation.

"I want you," said Fielding. "Come this way." He took the man by the arm and led him unresistingly toward Taylor. "D'ye know this gentleman?" he asked.

The man said "No." He looked crestfallen and ashamed. He said "No" again when he was bullying asked if he knew Fielding.

"Ye'll know us both in future," said the man from Indiana. "And I shall know you. I'll mark you, too. If I catch you sneaking after me again. Hook it, now! Hook it; your game's over." The man made a move to go. "If I'll take a smarter chap than you to play that job," said the triumphant Fielding. "Send a cleverer hand next time."

Not a word had the detected person

to say for himself. He went, and seemed genuinely glad to go.

"Eh?" said Fielding, squaring his shoulders. "It didn't take long to fix his flint, did it?"

Mr. Taylor could barely make shift to say, "Thank you." It had been growing in his mind for a day or two past to think that he was being followed by the man whom his comrade had just so effectively got rid of, and it comforted him to believe that no authorized police spy would have permitted himself to be swagged over by a rustic outsider, as this fellow had been. But he was naturally a nervous man, and the unexplained way in which he had been switched back on his journey to Cincinnati made him subject to alarms. The poor man's conscience was clear enough of offense. He had done nothing but deliver a message with which he had been entrusted. He had been promised a handsome reward if he succeeded, by the emphatic presentation of that message, in bringing certain people together. In a manner entirely mysterious to him, his errand had been associated with bloodshed, a thing of which he had a natural horror. But innocent as he was, he was easily alarmed, and, but for his Indiana friend's unexpected protection, he would have begun to think very seriously of cutting short his holiday and taking the quickest way home.

They supped together and went to their hotel together, and Mr. Taylor retreating to bed rather early, his comrade quietly strolled across to Central station, where the inspector on duty hailed him familiarly as "Jim" and asked him if things were living up at all.

"Fairish," said the man from Indiana. "I'd like a private five minutes with you."

The inspector, assenting, led the way to a grimy official little apartment.

"That's the way you lent me," said Mr. Fielding, "has got about as much sense as a carthorse. My man spotted him, and I had to pretend to take him for a sharp and pick a quarrel with him for following us about."

"Oh," said the inspector, "he's been here. Says he was over-anxious. I dressed him down, of course; but he'll do in time. He's new, you know."

"Well, I hope he's properly ashamed of himself," the other answered. "I don't want him any more. Let me have a man as knows his business next time. But what I'm here about is this—this man Taylor seems to have had a fair score already. There's three men after him."

"Oh," said the inspector, "what for?"

"For news. They're badly in want of the whereabouts of Jethroe senior, Taylor came home aboard same ship with him. Taylor took that threatening message to him, and only found the old man's nephew. Now, that chap Edgemoor took old Jethroe's name, and was like him to look at. Edgemoor was done for in mistake for Jethroe. That's how you read it, ain't it?"

"That's how I read it," said the inspector.

"Up to now that's my opinion also. Now, if we're both right, there's a pretty square likelihood of the men who are after Jethroe being the men who laid out Edgemoor."

"Yes," said the inspector, carefully cleaning his nails with the end of a broken lucifer match; "I should take that for a moral."

"Well, we're on their trail, and they're trying to get on Jethroe's. So am I. I don't care who gets there first."

"You know 'em?" asked the inspector.

"I've had a word with all of 'em," said Mr. Fielding, with a quiet smile.

CHAPTER IX.

Jethroe the elder, in a wild storm of wind and rain, was being driven in a dog cart along a country road. He was heavily clad against the weather, and was in need of all his wrappings, for the storm blew up bitterly from the lake. He had been silent for an hour, and was walking from end to end in casual conversation, when Taylor suddenly checked in his speech, and his companion, glancing at him, saw a look of lowering displeasure and of something like alarm upon his face.

"Hello!" said the gentleman from Indiana. "What's the matter?"

"Nothing," returned Taylor gruffly—"nothing at all."

"Come, now, there's something," said Fielding. "Look here, candidly, my mot to you, Mr. Taylor. Have you got the same idea as I have, I wonder?"

"How should I know?" asked Taylor rather shyly.

"Well, now," pursued Fielding, "it seems to me that I'm meeting a certain party once or twice too often."

"I don't know what you mean," said Taylor.

His face was mottled, and he looked about him with a furtive keenness.

"Well, then, I'll tell you," Fielding answered. "We're both more or less strangers here. We're both carrying a tidy bit of munny about with us, and perhaps we've flashed it about a bit too much."

"Well?" asked Taylor, with a slight unsteadiness in voice and breathing.

"Well," said Fielding, "I'll bet ten to one that chap's a sharp. I'll deal with him. He hasn't been watching us two for a week for nothing. Leave him to me, now."

"No, no," cried Taylor, "don't make a row in a public place like this. You're quite right. I dare say—in fact, I'm sure you're right. But forewarned is forearmed, you know. We can take care of ourselves."

"I'm going to take care of 'im," said Fielding; "come along."

He made an imperative little sign to Taylor to follow, but that gentleman preferred to stray behind him slowly and to watch his companion as he walked swaggeringly toward the door. There the man from Indiana reached out a walking stick and tapped a hat at arm's length from him with much more vigor than politeness. The wearer of the hat turned with a face of wrath and amazement, which fell in a second to a ludicrous consternation.

"I want you," said Fielding. "Come this way." He took the man by the arm and led him unresistingly toward Taylor. "D'ye know this gentleman?" he asked.

The man said "No." He looked crestfallen and ashamed. He said "No" again when he was bullying asked if he knew Fielding.

"Ye'll know us both in future," said the man from Indiana. "And I shall know you. I'll mark you, too. If I catch you sneaking after me again. Hook it, now! Hook it; your game's over." The man made a move to go. "If I'll take a smarter chap than you to play that job," said the triumphant Fielding. "Send a cleverer hand next time."

Not a word had the detected person

The bibulous doctor stared. "Excuse me," he said, with a pompous, husky rumble in his voice, "I think you have the advantage of me, sir." He fumbled short-sightedly about the table and found a pair of spectacles, and, setting these astride that danger signal of a nose he carried, stared anew, with winking, watery eyes.

"Come, now," said Jethroe, "you haven't forgotten me?"

"I don't remember to have had the pleasure of meeting you," the doctor answered.

"Come, now," said Jethroe; "it is a longish time back, but you haven't forgotten your old companion in Brazil."

"Bra—Brazil!" said Dr. Monbodo. His flaming complexion paled and his big under lip began to shiver like a shaken jelly.

"Exactly," answered Jethroe, cheerily. "I've traveled on purpose to meet you, doctor! Ah! here is the landlady. Bitter day, isn't it? Storm outside. Snug little country inn; roaring fire; kettle singing on the hearth. Quite Dickensy, isn't it, Monbodo? You and I are going to make an evening of it. How about dinner, landlady?"

"Told o' pork?" said the landlady, inquiringly, and meeting with a nod of approval, went on:

"Apple tart, bit o' cheese an' salary." "Excellent!" Jethroe answered boisterously. "Couldn't do better—eh, doctor? Let me know when that fire has burned up, landlady!" cried Jethroe. "I want a quiet chat with my old friend here."

"I've lit it already," said the landlady. "Shall we see about the dinner now?" "At once, please."

The driver of the dog cart came stamping in at this juncture. Jethroe sat idly gazing at the fire, smiling now and then, as if his own thoughts tickled him. The doctor slipped and shot wondering glances at him. The fire rustled, the wind roared in the chimney; an eight-day clock ticked, and not a word was spoken for half an hour. The landlady returned to say that the sitting room was warm and comfortable, and Jethroe, with a sudden return to his boisterous mood, marshaled Monbodo into it.

"Now, doctor," he said, as soon as the two were alone again, "haven't you made me out yet?"

"I—I don't recall you, sir."

"My name is, for the present, Jones. Remember that, will you? So long as I stay here—Jones. But"—he drew a card case from his pocket, and took a card from it—"that is the name by which you used to know me."

Monbodo took the card with a shaky hand and glanced at it. His fiery face paled again, and his under lip again began to tremble.

"I remember now," he said, handing back the card and fumbling for a handkerchief—"I remember now."

"Of course you do," said Jethroe quietly. "Now listen to me, Monbodo. I am here to put a bit of business in your way. But, tell me, how is business?"

"Bad," said Monbodo. "The district is healthy, and I am not what I was—not what I was."

"I bring you luck," said Jethroe. "Now listen." He had spoken in a carefully modulated voice from the moment as when the landlady had closed the door behind him, but now he sank his utterances to a mere murmur, and dropped his speech word by word into his companion's ear. "It suits me for the present to disappear—you understand?—to drop right out of life, to have it universally believed that I am dead."

Monbodo drew back, and looked at him in a sort of terror; but Jethroe took him by the shoulder and returned him to his old position.

"I want you to kill me—on paper. I want a medical man's certificate of the death of Harvey Martin Jethroe. Now, name your price."

"I can do it," said Monbodo, in a husky whisper; "it's felony."

"Well, so is bigamy, for that matter, Jethroe whispered back, "and so is forgery."

(To be continued.)

Charming the Aunts.

The mistress of a house in India has to deal with strange servants, picturesque creatures whose minds are bent at every point by the traditions of caste or custom. Chota Chankildar was a tiny night-watchman employed by Cornelia Sorabji because he had chosen that occupation. But by day, he helped her to do her gardening, and after-burying seeds would rush eagerly next morning to see if green leaves were showing.

When the little green things were really up, there came white ants to eat them, and it was Chota Chankildar who found a remedy.

"It behooves us to call in a magic man," he said. "He will say charms to the white ants, not forgetting to use some black tar, and such things, which are deadly to the ant people."

"Could not you and I use the black tar and such things, Chota Chankildar?" asked the mistress, humbly.

"Maybe. But we could not say the words."

"But we will say words of our own."

He thought for a moment, and then shook his head with melancholy energy. "No, no, Miss Sahib! The father-grandfather ways are best always; and our father-grandfathers always called the magic men to this like trouble. Besides," he added, appealingly, "of course, though we people know better than the magic men, the ant people are senseless, and would not understand our language."

So the ant people were exterminated with appropriate ceremonies.

A Bad Mistake.

Mrs. Green—Did the women's clubs have a harmonious convention?

Mrs. Brown—No. We made a mistake by having the photograph taken on the first day instead of the last. The women who didn't take well antagonized every question that came up.

Detroit Tribune.

Sure Sign.

Tommy—I guess we got company to-day.

Bobby—Howjer-know?

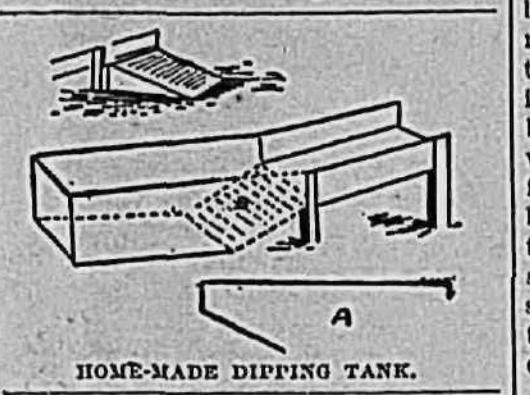
Tommy—I listened at the door and heard pa callin' ma 'my love.'—Cleveland Leader.



Tank for Dipping Sheep.

There are several plans for making a tank in which to dip sheep, and if one has a flock of considerable size it is wise to obtain some of the plans that are offered by manufacturers. If, however, the flock is not large, a home-made affair is easily built and at comparatively small cost. A tank of this kind is made as follows: A convenient size is ten feet long, four feet wide and two and one-half feet deep. It should be made so that the tank containing the dip is reached by a slatted walkway leading down to it, and another slatted walk leading up to the landing from which they go down into the tank.

There should be sufficient of the dip mixture placed in the tank to cover the back of the animal, which should be immersed for about one minute, then allowed to come up on the land-



HOME-MADE DIPPING TANK.

ing, where the dip is squeezed out of the wool and the animal allowed to stand to drain. The illustration shows how this tank is built. B indicates the slatted walkway and A shows the exact shape of the side portion of the box; the little drawing above the tank shows a walk down from the end of the drainage box which will prevent the sheep from injuring their legs, which they would be likely to do in jumping.

Shade for Poultry.

It is easy to give the poultry the needed shade when the range is fairly well covered with trees or even small brush, but where it is entirely open poultry suffer so much from the heat of the sun that the freedom does them little good; indeed, it would be better for them to be confined in large yards, where they might have shade during the day and a run on the grass after the sun goes down. However, it is not an expensive plan to arrange a number of tents on the open range by erecting a frame of light strips of wood and covering this frame with unbleached muslin. By sharpening the ends of the posts the frame may be secured to the ground, yet



SHADE-COOP FOR POULTRY.

easily lifted and removed to another portion of the range when desired. The plan is worth the attention of all poultrymen.

A Fighting Cow.

No fewer than six persons are at present suffering from injuries inflicted by a cow, evidently of Texas fighting stock, which broke loose in the streets of an English town, a few days ago, creating extraordinary scenes. The animal was being led by a halter, but when near the slaughter house it suddenly rushed at the man under whose charge it was, and tossed him high in the air. Extraordinary excitement at once arose, as the animal bolted from street to street, attacking or frightening all it saw. A little girl, aged seven, was wounded in the thigh with its horns, and a man knocked down. Leaving the town the animal directed its course towards the village, whence it had been brought. A farmer who attempted to capture it was gored in the thigh, and finally the "casualty list" was brought to a close by a man in Norden yard, which it had left two hours previously, having one of his hands run through by a horn.—New England Homestead.

Two Mistakes.

A farmer who had frostbitten corn thought it worthless. So in 1903 he failed to save it. He found, through a neighbor's experience, that stock would live on it alone through the winter. Another mistake was in not preparing plenty of insecticide, by reason of which potatoes were destroyed by chinch bugs. On the other hand, cabbage was a great success, some weighing as much as twenty pounds. He saved these from bugs by killing them by hand.

Rich Milk Gave Lower Cost Butter. The results obtained with 172 dairy herds in Denmark, aggregating 3,723 cows, were recently studied. The cows were arranged in eight classes according to the average per cent of fat in their milk, each class having about the same number of cows. In the case of Class 1 (richest milk), 70.8 food units were required for the production of one hundred pounds of milk, against 65.0 units in the case of Class 8 (poorest milk). One pound of butter re-

quired 16.83 food units in Class 1, and 19.52 in Class 8. The skim milk obtained per pound of butter was 22.3 and 23.4 pounds respectively for the two classes. At ordinary prices of feeds and products it was found that a pound of butter was produced 2.8 cents cheaper by the cows producing rich milk than by those yielding milk low in butter fat.—American Cultivator.

Investigating the Soils.

For the sake of supplying definite and absolutely reliable information in regard to every square mile of land in the 3,622,933 which compose the area of the United States of America, Uncle Sam, through the Bureau of Soils of the Department of Agriculture, will spend eighteen years and at least \$8,000,000. When the work of the Bureau of Soils has been completed, it will be possible for a man intending to purchase a farm to write to the Department of Agriculture, and secure from that department a detailed map of the section in which his farm is located, together with a description of the section. Then by looking up his intended purchase on the map and consulting the descriptive booklet, he can determine to a nicety its value. The map will show by different colors the nature of the soil, while the descriptive booklet will tell its value which has been determined by examination of the soil, study of the railroad facilities, and the examination of the markets and other qualifying conditions. The soil maps and booklets will enable many farmers, who have been only partially successful, to learn wherein they have failed by trying to raise crops unsuited to the nature of their lands, and will instruct them as to what crops are best suited to their farms. It will instruct them also as to the best methods of cultivating soils of different kinds.

While the examination of soils has been carried on for perhaps a hundred years by laboratory methods, the present investigation is along entirely different and far more practical lines. The soils division was established as a separate bureau of the Department of Agriculture on July 1, 1901, and since that time its force has been increased more than twofold. Up to December 31, 1904, the bureau has mapped 88,835 square miles, in small patches scattered over the whole United States, and it is estimated that eighteen years more will be required to complete the work.

Concrete for Farm Uses.

In many sections concrete buildings are being constructed on farms, and that they are likely to be desirable is probable just as soon as builders have a little more experience in constructing them. At present it is safer to confine one's operations in concrete to floors, and that there ought to be more concrete floors in farm buildings there is no doubt. They may be quite expensive in the first cost, but they are the cheapest floors in the end if properly constructed. There need be no elaborate selection of material, simply the best cement, sharp sand (not sandy soil) and small, sharp stones in the proper quantity.

The foundation ground should be hard and level. Then make the mixture of sand and cement three parts sand to one part of cement, stirring the mass thoroughly until it is uniform in color. It is important that the sand and cement be thoroughly mixed. Then supply the stones and mix all again, doing it thoroughly. There should be about five times the bulk of the cement in stones. The mass should be well wet so that it will readily slide off the shovel when placed in position.

Then fix a tamper, having it full ten inches wide each way—a board nailed in the end of a three by three strip makes a good tamper—and pound the mass until the water appears evenly on the surface. Be careful in going over it the last time and get it as level as you desire it. Let the mass dry for from three to five days and the job is done.

Eggs by the Million.

The western part of Virginia has been known for years as a great section for raising poultry, and the industry is increasing at a rapid rate. The shipment of Thanksgiving turkeys and chickens of all seasons brings in a considerable revenue. In Rockingham county last year, 30,000 crates were shipped to market, a total of 10,800,000 eggs sold from one county in a single year. This does not include many thousands consumed on the farms where they were laid. The lowest price of the year was 14 to 15 cents a dozen, and in December 32 cents was paid. The average for the last year was 22 cents. The profit from eggs alone to Rockingham county farmers was nearly \$200,000.

Barn and Pasture.

Put the idle mare on the pasture. Wide tires save much horse power. A sandy or muddy road doubles the work.

Axle grease pays 1,000 per cent profit.

Aluminum horseshoes have been thoroughly tested by the Russian army. They have proved quite satisfactory, saving the horses' feet more than iron shoes do.

Plants growing near the sea have thicker leaves than those growing inland. Apparently the sea salt is the cause of this phenomena, as plants cultivated in artificially-salted soil yield thicker leaves.

Good ventilation, clean bedding and plenty of light and comfortable stalls are also necessary in the cow stable. Dusty bedding and any feed that is dusty will seed it with millions of germs and these will develop taints and defects that are not desirable.



MISS ELLA OFF, INDIANAPOLIS, IND.

SUFFERED FOR MONTHS.

Pe-ru-na, the Remedy That Cured.

Miss Ella Off, 1127 Linden St., Indianapolis, Ind., writes: "I suffered with a run down constitution for several months, and feared that I would have to give up my work. On seeking the advice of a physician, he prescribed a tonic. I found, however, that it did me no good. On seeking the advice of our druggist, he asked me to try Pe-ru-na. In a few weeks I began to feel and act like a different person. My appetite increased, I did not have that worn-out feeling, and I could sleep splendidly. In a couple of months I was entirely recovered. I thank you for what your medicine has done for me."—Ella Off.

Write Dr. Hartman, President of The Hartman Sanitarium, Columbus, Ohio, for free medical advice. All correspondence is held strictly confidential.

NEW REFRIGERATOR CAR SERVICE.

Rock Island Operates Cold Storage Cars on Established Schedules.

Topeka.—The Rock Island has added 1,600 new refrigerator cars to those already in service, and has established a regular schedule of runs, giving excellent service from the most remote portions of its lines to all markets.

The most essential point which is of interest to the small shippers of perishable freight at way stations along the road, is contained in the two rules promulgated by this company which follow:

"Freight charges on perishable freight shipped in scheduled refrigerator cars will be the same as in ordinary cars."

"All refrigerator cars are well iced before starting and are re-iced in transit when necessary."

The latter rule indicates that the small shipper may send his perishable produce to market in a refrigerator car at the regular rates which apply in an ordinary car and no charges are made to him for "icing" the car. The railroad provides this service free of cost to the shipper.

The company also undertakes to furnish a special refrigerator car without extra charge for consignments of 10,000 pounds or over where no scheduled car is run.

Shippers may secure refrigerator cars from the company for carload shipments free; the shipment will be consigned at regular carload rates the same as if the consignment was sent in an ordinary car. When shippers use a car for carload shipments the rate is lower than that charged for less than carload lots. Consequently icing charges are assessed the shipper when he uses a whole car. However, only the actual cost of ice and the work of placing it in the car is charged. The shipper has the privilege of icing the car himself, in which case the railroad makes no icing charge.

Liked Substantials.

Simcoe Ford tells of some amusing experiences of a lady he knows who is most charitably disposed toward the poor of the slums. One day this worthy woman in the goodness of her heart visited a small boy in whom she was interested and who was convalescing from a long illness. With her she carried some fine fruit for the lad, but to her surprise the mother received the offering rather dubiously, evincing little appreciation of or gratitude for what the charitable lady thought would be most acceptable to the little sufferer.

When next the good Samaritan called at the place she asked the mother how the boy had enjoyed the fruit.

"Very well," was the laconic answer.

"And did he eat all of it?"

"Oh, yes," responded the mother, carelessly. "He got away with it all right; but the boy is like me, he don't care much for frills; likes something substantial and tasty; for instance, pig's foot."

Looked Suspicious.

Mrs. Peckem—I'm afraid my husband is planning some sort of mischief.

Mrs. Neighbors—Why do you think so?

Mrs. Peckem—Because of his anxiety to have me go to the seashore for a month.

Mrs. Neighbors—And are you going?

THE NEWS.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

A REPUBLICAN NEWSPAPER.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY BY
A. B. JOHNSON, - Publisher

By Mail, One Dollar Per Year, in Advance.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Tom Lawson and representative Funston both complain that Kansas is not appreciative.

Those would-be assassins in Russia ought to import a few Japs to teach them how to shoot.

Lieut. Perry showed better judgement than Secretary Taft in choosing a summer resort.

Ex-officials of the Agriculture department will soon be numerous enough to form a club.

Senator Dewey is going to call on King Edward. Chances are he won't hear anything fit to print.

What the department clerks in Washington would like to be paid on a sliding scale, regulated by the height of the thermometer.

Senator Platt says if he had his political life to live over, he would remodel it. Now is there any distinction between "remodel" and "reform"?

The doctors announce that Gen. Leonard Wood is suffering from "exostosis of the cranium." A lot of his brother officers said that it was simply swelled.

Ex-Assistant Postmaster General Bristow is going into newspaper work in Kansas. He turned up enough news in Washington to show that he is something of a hustler.

When some of the subordinate positions in the Washington departments carry half a million of graft with them, no wonder it is a hard job to fill more than 88,000 cabinet places.

Book agents in New York have found a lot of people willing to pay \$1,000 to get into print. There are a lot of them in Washington who would pay more than that to keep out.

A Missouri exchange proudly exclaims that "all the race riots do not occur in the south." Nobody said they did. But the undertakers down there make a pretty good living at that.

The benevolent Hartford Courant wants the Japs adequately protected at the coming peace conference. Don't it look up to date, as though the Japs had been pretty well able to take care of themselves?

Now that the extra session has been definitely announced for Nov. 11, there is a good chance to survey the field and see what the earlier move is likely to accomplish. Of course at this session, the extra session will merge into the regular one, and it ought to result in winding up the business at least a month earlier in the summer than would be the case if Congress did not meet till the regular date. There will be no fight over the speakership, the committees are all provided for, and there is no reason why the two Houses should not be ready for work by the third week in November and keep at it till Christmas holidays. There is no need to blind oneself to the fact that there is going to be a strong sentiment against any tariff legislation, but it might as well be clearly understood also that the President is bent on adjusting several things in that line that appear to him at present to need adjustment. Either his wishes must be met or the President must be brought to the same way of thinking as the leaders in the Senate. The matter probably will be debated at some length on the floor and doubtless a middle way will be found that may not exactly suit everyone, but which will preserve harmony in the party. There are a good many people that think some of the protected interests are protected too highly. Many others honestly believe that the protection policy that brought about the present prosperity of the country should be allowed to stand. Unquestionably a lowering of some of the schedules would produce more revenue, which is one point that will have to be seriously considered. Also the attitude of foreign countries which are all with the exception of Great Britain, preparing to enforce retaliatory tariffs against us, will have to be considered. Any "tariff tinkering," so called, is bound to disorganize business for a short time, but the President is taking the broad view of the situation and does not propose to plunge the country into any vortex of rapid change at this particular time. Possibly the Senate may be brought to look more kindly at the reciprocity treaties that they formerly rejected. At any rate there is both an external and internal situation that must be wisely and courageously met and President Roosevelt will not hesitate to put the matter so clearly to Congress that any evil results from negligence and dilatoriness will fall where they belong on the shoulders of those who refuse to act.

Sure Thing.
Here's a mot we well may treasure,
For with golden truth it burns—
We are sure to get good measure
When our peck of trouble comes.

The End of the Trail.
T'ween the old time and the new,
I have sung heart-songs of you—
You, lean stranger to all fear,
Careless border cavalier.

Now, old pard, that you are gone,
And the gray and cheerless dawn
Of a day, called Progress, comes,
And the thrum of engine hums
Down the trails where you and I
Made our camps, and watched the sky
Drop its crimson sunset bars
To a bunch of maverick stars—
Then, oh, then, I cry aloud
Curses on the white-faced crowd;
On the heights of stone and wood,
Standing where our sign-camps stood;
On the jangle of the street,
And each pale, worn face I meet.

On the coyote ways of men—
Sharp of fang beyond our ken—
Snapping o'er each other's bones,
For a pile of yellow stones,
Did we seek for gold or fame?
No, we played a careless game;
And on plunging ponies we
Shouted back in mocking tone
When in town the blue gun spoke
Thro' a smiling wreath of smoke.

Thus I dream and long and fret,
For my heart will not forget—
Not forget those old, red days
Of the trail—its careless ways;
Not forget you know the sign—
Answer me, oh, pard of mine.
—Robert V. Carr.

WRONGS OF THE CHILDREN.

One Child in Five at Work in Early Years.

"Field and Stream" notes that one child in five in this country spends the years between the ages of ten to fifteen at work in coal mines, factories or similar places. Education is at a standstill; there is no recreation in field or forest; nothing to develop mind or character, everything, on the contrary, to hinder or distort their growth. At fifteen the unhappy little creatures, dwarfed in every direction, pass into circulation. In a few years our citizens' roll will be one-fifth made up of such.

In his installation address President Roosevelt said many fine things about our duty and our dawning destiny to lead the world. Make any allowance you judge fit for possible overstatement in the figures we quote, the picture will not be greatly relieved. For there is the other and worse side of it that child labor is, and only one, product of the greed and indifference of those who are knowingly operative in causing this stupendous piece of cruelty. They are a worse blot on the roll than the children, become adults, will be.

In what are we to lead the world? Humanity of conduct? Useless disregard for gain? How long does a nation's public policy remain in advance of its average private standard.

These children are slaves who derive no shadow of benefit, nothing but harm, from their slavery. Morally and mentally dwarfed men and women, they are prematurely fathers and mothers whose children register and reflect the moral and mental status of their parents.

We once held these "truths to be self-evidence; that all men are endowed by their Creator with certain inalienable rights, that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."

But perhaps the signers of the Declaration of Independence were not thinking of children in those momentous days!—New Century Path.

Bottles Travel Far in Ocean.

A bottle thrown over from the steamer Sutherland on March 11, 1897, drifted 4,000 knots before it was recovered 181 days later; another record-maker was picked up on March 20, 1898, having covered 4,700 knots—roughly, 5,405 miles—in a little over sixteen months; and still another traveled 4,500 knots at an average rate of four and a half knots a day before it was rescued in May, 1897.

Taking Sunset Pictures.

The reason for the failure of many sunset pictures lies in the difficulty of realizing how exceedingly different colors appear in photographic pictures. A good plan is to look at sunset views through a pair of blue glasses before exposing. This will give a more accurate view of the value of the color.

Nightingale a European Bird.

There are no nightingales in a wild state in this country, and probably few, if any, in captivity. The nightingale is a bird of central and western Europe only, reaching a limited region in the south and east of England by the middle of April. The nightingales of the Mediterranean, of Persia and India are of a different species.

Escapes Death by Miracle.

The death has occurred at Dunmore schoolhouse, Stirlingshire, of Robert Livingstone, who had a number of the most remarkable escapes during the Indian mutiny. On one occasion a cannon ball grazed his left temple, only leaving a burned scar, and on another, while enjoying a hard-earned breakfast, a piece of bacon was shot off his fork when half-way to his mouth.

Nourishment of the Moth.

A father who is fond of putting his boys through natural history examinations is often surprised by their mental agility. He lately asked them to tell him "what animal is satisfied with the least amount of nourishment." "The moth," one of them shouted, confidently. "It eats nothing but holes."—Youth's Companion.

Small Boy's Mixed History.

Around the great striking figures of history the small boy weaves curious answers. "Moses's mother pitched his little cradle within and without with pitch and left him there in the pool of Sileam. But when the daughter of Solomon got the green leaf from the dove she hastened and brought food convenient for him, and the babe crowded thrice and grew up in her court."—Century Magazine.

Ayer's

Falling hair means weak hair. Then strengthen your hair; feed it with the only hair food, Ayer's Hair Vigor. It checks falling hair, makes the hair

Hair Vigor

grow, completely cures dandruff. And it always restores color to gray hair, all the rich, dark color of early life.

"My hair was falling out badly and I was afraid I would lose it all. Then I tried Ayer's Hair Vigor. It quickly stopped the falling and made my hair all I could wish it to be."
—REBECCA E. ALLEN, Elizabeth, N.J.

50¢ a bottle. All druggists. J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass.

Falling Hair

A Famous Missionary Oak.

In the beautiful grounds of Stoke Park, near Guilford, England, stands an oak tree under which regularly once a year a missionary meeting is held, and people who have a desire for work in the mission fields are invited to step forward. In almost every portion of the globe there are men and women who look upon the tree as the scene of the turning point in their lives.

Nothing Extraordinary.

A man "who knows it all" was not in the least surprised when he heard of a motor-car which could be turned at will into a bedstead or grand piano. He said he knows a man who turned a motor-car into a telegraph pole, a ditch, a fence and a horse, all within a few hours.—London Answers.

"I had diabetes in its worst form," says Marion Lee, of Dunreath, Ind. "I tried eight physicians without relief. Only three bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure made me a well man." Sold by J. H. Swan.

Horses Cheap in Morocco.

Horses go cheap in South Morocco. Recently one was sold in Mogador for auction for 4 1/2 pesetas, equivalent to about 52 cents. The animal will be used to turn a grinding stone in a native mill.

Completing Sale by Auction.

Sale by auction is complete when the auctioneer announces its completion by the fall of the hammer, or in any other customary manner. Until such announcement is made any bidder may retract his bid.

Foley's Kidney Cure is a medicine free from poisons and will cure any case of kidney disease that is not beyond the reach of medicine. Sold by J. H. Swan.

A City's Charm.

I would rather be a clerk in the midst of noise and bustle than lead an aimless country life. To study nature is good, but to study human nature in the city of London is best of all.—Mr. H. Hill.

Lucky Doctor.

In France it is not only the uneducated who plunge in the public lotteries. They are patronized by all classes, and a Calais doctor has just found Dame Fortune more kind than he was ever likely to find Aesculapius. His name is Dr. Huc, and he took a whole ticket in the last issue of Panama lottery bonds. He has just received notification that he has drawn the grand prize of \$100,000. Dr. Huc was chief surgeon to the hospitals of Calais.

Foley's Kidney Cure will cure all diseases arising from disordered kidneys or bladder. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Advices Against Worrying.

"Keep your brains for practical things," advised the great statesman Thiers. "You will find you have enough to carry you through the actual work of life, but you will probably find you have none to waste. There are religious, political and social problems enough to convert the wisest man into a madman if he only bothers enough about them."

First Oriental Graduate.

Dr. Yung Wing, of Hartford, Conn., was the first Oriental who was ever graduated from an American college. He took his degree at Yale in the class of 1854. In 1876 he was the Chinese minister to the United States. Dr. Yung Wing is in his 70th year, but is still in good health, and his intellectuality is as bright as in his younger days. He has a host of friends in Washington.—Washington Post.

Hump Back

SCOTT'S EMULSION won't make a hump back straight, neither will it make a short leg long. But it feeds soft bone and heals diseased bone and is among the few genuine means of recovery in rickets and bone consumption.
Send for free sample.
SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists,
409-415 Pearl Street, New York.
50¢ and \$1.00 all druggists.

Just Meandering.
A city girl writes: "It is a fond dream of mine to become a farmer's wife and meander with him down life's pathway." Ah, yes, that is a nice thing; but when your husband meanders off and leaves you without wood and you have to meander up and down the lane pulling splinters off the fence to cook dinner, and when you meander along in the wet grass in search of the cows till your shoes are the color of rawhide and your stockings soaked, and when you meander out across twenty acres of plowed ground with a club to drive the hogs out of the corn field and tear your dress on the barbed-wire fence, when you meander back home to the house, find that the silly goat has butted the stuffin' out of your child and find the old hen with forty chickens in the parlor, you'll put your hands on your hips and realize that meandering is not what it is cracked up to be.—Osborne (Kan.) News.

On the List.
On one of the old turnpikes yet remaining in the South a big touring car had twice rushed through the gate without paying toll. The third time they made the attempt the negro tollman shut his gate, and brought them to a stand. With indignation the half-dozen occupants of the car declared they were entitled to ride free.

"Look at your own board," said the spokesman. "It says, 'Every carriage, cart or wagon drawn by one beast, 2 cents; every additional beast, 2 cents.' We're not drawn by any beast at all." "No; but here's where ye come in, sah," replied the dandy, pointing to another clause, as follows: "Every half-dozen hogs, 4 cents." An' three times four is twelve," he added. The twelve cents was paid.—Harper's Weekly.

Tearful Milk.

A lady was complaining to her dairyman some time ago about the quality of his milk. "Short o' grass feed, mum—short o' grass feed this time o' year," said the jocular milkman. "Bless you, them cows o' mine are just as sorry about it as I am. I often stands and watches 'em cryin'—regular cryin', mum—because they feel as how their milk don't do 'em credit. You don't believe it?"

"Oh, yes, I believe it," said the lady; "but I wish in future you'd see that they don't drop their tears into our can."—The Tatler.

Signs That Show Us Up.

Mrs. Helen Jerome, representative of the Melbourne Age on a round-the-world assignment, went to Brooklyn one day recently with a New York friend. On the Bridge platform of the Brooklyn "L" she stopped and carefully studied the following notice:

"Passengers are forbidden to enter the cars through the windows or over the rails. Any person violating this rule is liable to arrest."

The Australian woman laughed comically.

"That's the funniest and most characteristic thing I've seen in America," said she.

She Got Away.

Howard Eckert, of the Greylock Hotel, Williamstown, tells a story of a woman stopping in Williamstown last Summer who was deathly afraid of cats. Before entering a drug store she carefully inquired of the soda water boy whether any cats were in the store or not.

"No, ma'am," replied the boy, "there ain't none. But one bit a lady fero last week."

"My!" exclaimed the good woman. "Did they cauterize it?"

"No," replied the boy, "they never caught her. She got away."—New York Times.

Shave Their Eyelashes.

In one of the London amusement houses are a troop of pigmies who have a curious custom of shaving their eyelashes. After making their usual protest against being compelled to bathe in warm water, the pigmies, instead of shaving the stubble of beard from their faces as white men do, cut off their eyelashes with the razor-like edges of their tiny arrows.

Up-to-Date Graduation.

The introduction of the simple life in the commencement exercises at the Kansas Manual Training Normal School is heralded as a unique event. For the first time in the history of the state students graduated in work blouses and jumpers, and the graduates, instead of delivering flowery orations, gave public demonstration in cooking and woodwork.

Dr. Johnson's Flowery Speech.

A writer in one of the current magazines vouches for the authenticity of this remark by Dr. Johnson, which, he says, has never before been in print. The doctor was about to take a pinch of snuff: "Permit me to immerge the summits of my digits in your box of pulverized odoriferous sweets, for the purpose of producing a pleasing titillation of the olfactory nerves."

Early Mirth Not Advisable.

If you sing in bed you will cry next day. If you sing before breakfast you will cry before night.

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\$5.00 Per Acre And Up.

WE FURNISH LISTS OF DESIRABLE FARMS AND OLD PLANTATIONS for sale on our line of road in Virginia. Productive lands with improvements, in desirable communities, with best church, school and social advantages, at \$5.00 and up per acre. We have many Northern and Western people with us already who are delighted with our section. Come and see what they are doing, how they like the country, people, climate, etc. Why stay in the cold North with its short summers and long cold winters, when we offer you here in the sunny South all your present advantages and numerous others at less than one-third of your present investment.

For further information, lists of farms or industrial openings, excursion rates, etc., and our beautiful pamphlet on Virginia, address

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DO YOU CARE TO KNOW OF THE MARVELOUS DEVELOPMENT NOW GOING ON IN

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Do you want to know about rich farming lands, fertile, well located, on a Trunk Line Railroad, which will produce two, three and four crops from the same field, each year, and which can be purchased at very low prices and on easy terms? About stock raising where the extreme of winter feeding is but six (6) short weeks? Of places where truck growing and fruit raising yield enormous returns yearly. Of a land where you can live out of doors every day in the year? Of opportunities for establishing profitable manufacturing industries; of rich mineral locations, and splendid business openings.

If you want to know the details of any or all of these write me. I will gladly advise you fully and truthfully.

G. A. PARK, General Immigration and Industrial Agent
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WORLD'S BEST
— LIQUID AND DRY —
Selling Bros. 14 Madison Ave., Chicago

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Jewellers and Opticians,
112 Genesee St. Waukegan, Ill.

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regular stores. Dec 18 01 71

ADJOINING TOWNS

From our Staff of Able Correspondents.

LAKE VILLA, ILL.

Horace Nelson Sundayed at home.
Mrs. Lee Savage was in town Thursday.
Miss Prestow returned home Wednesday.
Mr. E. Bradley was in the city Monday.
Mr. and Mrs. J. Kerr were in Waukegan Friday.
Mr. and Mrs. W. Snyder went to Ingleside Thursday.
Be sure and attend the picnic Aug. 5.
Mrs. and Mrs. H. L. Turner took dinner with Mr. and Mrs. J. Kerr on Monday.
Mr. and Mrs. S. Barrett and baby were in the city Wednesday.
Mr. and Mrs. Lee Savage have moved their things to Antioch.

Mrs. A. Douglas went to the city Wednesday to visit her brother Clyde.
Mrs. John McMahon entertained a number of friends from the city over Sunday.
Mrs. C. Harbaugh and Mrs. W. J. Se-Lora were in the city Wednesday.
First class dental work guaranteed by F. S. Morrell, McMahon building.
James Kerr has sold his farm to a Chicago party. Consideration \$7,200.
Miss Belle Richards went to Grayslake Saturday.
Mrs. Root, of Milwaukee, spent a few days with Mrs. A. R. Douglas.

Mr. and Mrs. C. Harbaugh and children attended the picnic at Electric Park on Thursday.
The ladies cleared eleven dollars from their cake sale. They will have them every Saturday for the rest of the summer.
The ladies of the Fox Lake Cemetery Association will hold an ice cream social on H. J. Nelson's lawn, Thursday evening August 10, 1905. Members are requested to bring cake. Mrs. Tessie Nelson, sec'y.

GRAYSLAKE, ILL.

Mrs. J. T. Morrill has gone to Chicago for a few days visit.
Mr. and Mrs. H. Wheelock visited over Sunday in Chicago.
Mr. and Mrs. Geo. McNamee returned home on Thursday from their western trip.
R. Brocupp has resigned his position with Mr. Rehbein.
Cora Lobdell is suffering with a severe attack of inflammatory rheumatism.
I am prepared to do all kinds of dental work, and guarantee satisfaction. F. S. Morrell, Lake Villa.

Mrs. W. Edwards and Mrs. Mary Bard are among those from here who attended Camp Meeting at Desplaines this week.
Mrs. Ed Sherman spent the first of the week at Wheeling, being called there by the death of Mrs. Sicks.

Mrs. Lott Fenlon, of Ravenswood, spent the forepart of the week with her sister, Mrs. A. W. Harvey, who is quite ill.

Several from here attended the missionary tea and thankoffering at Millburn on Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. C. R. Sherman returned on Wednesday from Virginia where they spent the winter.

Mrs. Farr and daughter Etta have rented the lower rooms of Mrs. Benduen's house where they will reside.

The Congregational Sunday school picnic at Round lake on Thursday was a grand success.

Wm. Edwards, of Chicago, spent Sunday with his sister, Mrs. A. W. Harvey, who has been quite ill.

Dr. Willard and daughter, of Chicago, spent Saturday and Sunday with Dr. and Mrs. Summerville.

Mrs. Adams and little grandchildren, of Virginia, arrived here on Sunday and is at present stopping with her son, Mr. Ed Adams and family.

MILLBURN, ILL.

Alfred Spafford is able to be out again.
Mrs. John Thain has her mother, Mrs. Howard, staying with her.

Miss Brooks and two brothers, of Oak Park, are visiting at John Trotter's.

Mrs. Elizabeth Tower has gone to Chicago, to visit with her son Will Tower.

Miss Anna Popp, of Chicago, is visiting here.

Mrs. French, of Gurnee, was a Millburn caller last Friday.

Geo. Sanford and friend Mr. Wheaton, of Bowmanville, spent Sunday here.

Burnett & Middendorff, of Antioch, are painting Mrs. Bate's house.

C. E. topic, Aug. 6—The first fruits of God. Lev. 23:9-14. Dent. 10:9-12. Victor Strang, leader.

A number of young people from here gave a harvest party at Grange hall last Saturday night.

The Jolly Workers are to have a special meeting on Thursday afternoon, Aug. 3, at the home of Mrs. Alfred Bain.

Mr. and Mrs. Victor Rossback, of Evans-ton, arrived last Sunday in their "auto", to stay a month at Alfred Bate's.

Mrs. D. B. Taylor, of St. Louis, is here on a visit with Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Stewart.

I have opened dental parlors in the McMahon building, Lake Villa, and invite you to call. F. S. Morrell.

Miss Kiltie Smith, of Waukegan, was visiting with Mrs. Wienecke Saturday. She returned to her home Sunday, accompanied by her nephew Clarence, who has been here a few weeks.

TREVOR, WIS.

Mr. Aichtenberg and wife transacted business in Burlington Thursday.

Miss Erma Van Dazer is assisting Mrs. Taylor with her household duties.

Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Booth, accompanied by their niece Miss Welch, of Nebraska, spent last week with friends in Chicago.

Mrs. A. Booth and Miss Patrick attended the missionary society at Mrs. Isabesters on Thursday afternoon.

Mr. Burns is employed as night watch at the Otting Bros. ice house at Channel Lake.

Mrs. Arthur Parks and daughters attended the funeral of an aunt in McHenry Thursday.

The Ladies society of the Liberty church will give a lawn social at the home of Mrs. Henry Lubano, Wednesday evening, Aug. 16th. Ice cream, cake and lemonade will be served. Miss Barham, the elocutionist from Chicago, who has been with us before, is expected to be present and entertain the company with some of her choice selections.

HICKORY.

Mrs. Eva Taylor is spending a short vacation at her home.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Edwards visited D. B. Webb Sunday.

Rev. Parisee is spending a couple of weeks at Hickory for a short vacation.

Ed Wells visited at Union Grove last week.

Mr. and Mrs. O. L. Hollenbeck spent Friday in Waukegan.

Mr. James King is visiting his parents Mr. and Mrs. W. King.

Mrs. Taylor is entertaining friends from Zion.

Miss Grace Minnis is visiting friends at Hickory before taking up her term of school work at Waukegan.

BRISTOL, WIS.

Mr. W. A. Rowbottom made a business trip to Kenosha on Saturday of last week.

Mr. and Mrs. G. P. Willett spent Saturday last with relatives in Kenosha.

Mrs. A. Haile, of Pleasant Prairie, spent Saturday last at the home of Mrs. Haile of this place.

Mr. Fred Mitchell has accepted the position as foreman of the Jameson farm, and is moving his family there.

Mr. Frank Waldo, of Kenosha, spent Tuesday evening of last week with friends at this place.

The show given here on Thursday evening of last week was well attended and enjoyed by all.

Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bottlery and family have gone for a two weeks visit with friends and relatives in Ohio.

Mrs. E. A. Moore of Cary, Ill., spent Thursday of last week at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. Turner, of this place.

Many persons in this community are suffering from kidney complaint who could avoid fatal results by using Foley's Kidney Cure. Sold by J. H. Swan.

Dean Hole and His Verger.
Dean Hole was famous as a joker. His chief verger at Rochester cathedral was a gentleman named Miles, the original of Dickens' Tope, who had been connected with the cathedral for seventy-three years. Mr. Miles was the youngest of twelve. Said Dean Hole one day:

"Miles, what a pity you never saw your eldest brother!"
"I did, sir, often," said Miles.
"But you couldn't," replied the dean.
"Why not, sir?" queried Miles.
"Because," said the dean, "there were always ten miles between you."

Best and Next Best.
The best thing on earth is a good woman, and the next best thing is a good dinner prepared by a good woman.—Winchester Sentinel.

TRICKS OF SHARPERS

USUALLY BASED ON APPEAL TO CUPIDITY.

Promise of Immense Profits for Small Investment Almost Invariably Successful in Deluding "Suckers"—Some Recent Schemes.

The Riggs house has been the home of many postoffice inspectors for the past days, called here by the Machen trial, says the Washington Post. In the evenings they compare notes and talk of their experiences with that element of society which tries to get something for nothing through the agency of the mails.

"It's queer how easy the public bites at the bait these sharpers throw out," said a veteran inspector whose home is in the far west. "The explanation, of course, lies in the cupidity of mankind. An appeal to greed, if plausibly announced, rarely fails and land victims. No matter how old the scheme is, nor how often it has been exposed in the newspapers, it will still succeed in separating fools and their cash. But, of course, the fertile minds of the crooks have to get up something new in order to get larger revenues."

"One of the comparatively recent tricks, and one of the hardest to frustrate, is the plan of selling stock in mythical rubber and coffee plantations that are generally located in Mexico. This applies to mines, but not so numerously."

"Now here is where the shrewdness of the fakers comes in. By making Mexico the scene of their operations they can ward off exposure much longer. It is a long and expensive journey down there and even after an inspector gets on the ground he may have numerous difficulties put in his way before he can uncover the rascality. For a while, moreover, the innocent dupes are getting dividends, which they imagine are coming out of the sales of the products of the alleged rubber or coffee plantations. This is to lure other victims and is part of the game. A little of the capital of the victim is returned in order to get more."

"The matrimonial fraud, too, hoary with age, is still being operated to the financial loss of many credulous citizens of both sexes. An Omaha rascal employed it very effectively, and succeeded in duping a man who was willing to take his niece, a beautiful, but unfortunate girl, with a big inheritance, the feeing amounting to not less than \$50 per victim. This swindler's work was artistic in the extreme, as was that of a woman, who styled herself 'Mrs. Collins,' who had men in every part of the union sending her money to pay traveling expenses for herself and ward to St. Louis, not that there was any lack of funds on her part, but to show good faith in those who bit at the scheme. Both Omaha man and 'Mrs. Collins' were caught and both went over the road."

"The smaller cities, even those of the size of Washington, offer but little opportunity for this species of grafter. It requires a big town like New York or Chicago, for the crook, after suspicion is aroused and the law gets on his trail, must bury himself for a while, and he can't do this successfully, except in densely populated centers. New York, indeed, is the paradise for the mail-embodying fraternity which lives on the gullibility of their fellows."

Sanitariums for Plants.

The latest in New York is sanitariums for plants. They are to be found in the uptown neighborhoods where families are in the habit of going away for the summer, boarding up their houses and dispensing with the services of a caretaker. Many of these families do not hesitate to leave the cats that have protected their houses from mice all winter to find other their living in the streets or stragulation in the pound when the house is closed for the summer; but they would never dream of leaving their pet plants to starve. Fashionable florists do not like the term "boarding places for plants." The signs in their windows read "sanitariums for plants."

Patient, Indeed.

The old colored deacon accosted the parson on the roadside.
"Pahson," he began, "Ah want to ask yo' a question. Who was the most patient man on ear?"

"Why, bruddah," responded the parson, "Job was, ob cose."

"No, sah! Ah tell yo' Noah was."

"En how do yo' make dat out?"

"Why, Noah had two skeeters on de ark en carried dem around for forty days en nights. Ef he cud resist slappin' 'em dem all dat time he was de most patient man on ear!"—Chicago News.

Charming.

While Prof. Henry Drummond was calling on a friend on his last visit here he was introduced to a party of American girls.

"How very formal you are here when you are introduced," he said. "Now, in England we always shake hands. What do you do here when you say good-by?"

"Oh, we kiss," said the youngest of the party, a charming girl of 16.

"Ah, that's charming," responded Prof. Drummond. "Suppose we say good-by right now."

Made a Good Catch.

"You were out fishing with someone yesterday, weren't you?" asked the first summer girl.

"Yes," replied the other; "Mr. Sottly."

"Catch anything?"

"Yes, Mr. Sottly."

WILLIAMS BROS. ANTIOCH DEPARTMENT STORE.

It Looks like a Good Time to Buy Summer Stock Sugar.

Window Shades, we sell them with adjustable roller, only 25c.

Screen Doors, a good one, at 90 cts and \$1.00.

Lawn Mowers, 14 in. \$3.00, 16 in. \$3.25, 18 in. \$3.50.

Nails, all sizes, at extremely low prices.

Williams Bros. Best Flour, \$1.60 a sack.

Pillsbury's Best XXXX Flour, \$1.60 a sack.

Agency American Field Fencing - Show a New Poultry Fence - See it Did you try our 20c and 25c Coffee? The real value is 25c and 30c

COMING! MULVEY'S Comedy Company COMPOSED OF TALENTED SPECIALTY ARTISTS.

A Beautiful Present Will Be Given Away Free. Come and find out all about it.

Admission 10 Cents. DOORS OPEN AT 7:15 P. M. PERFORMANCE COMMENCES AT 8:15. LADIES AND CHILDREN FREE FIRST NIGHT.

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The Mighty Danube.

The Danube flows through countries in which fifty-two languages and dialects are spoken. It is 2,000 miles in length, and bears on its current four-fifths of the commerce of eastern Europe.

Rat in His Strong Box.

M. Aumont, a Belgian farmer, has committed suicide owing to the loss of valuable securities. Rats gnawed their way through a wooden deed box and destroyed the documents.

Novels Number 1,500,000.

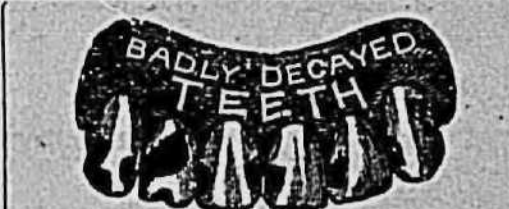
A German librarian declares that there are in existence more than 1,500,000 novels.

Gift to Johns Hopkins.

The Johns Hopkins university has received an interesting and valuable gift from Mrs. David Murray of New Brunswick, N. J. It consists of books and relics illustrating the history and institutions of Japan collected by the late Prof. David Murray, formerly advising director of the department of education under the Japanese government.

All Chips of One Block.

Mr. S. Sparkes, who has just died at Uffculme, Devon, England, was manager of a local woolen factory for sixty years. His father and grandfather were with the same firm before him, and his son has now succeeded him.



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Always restores color to gray hair, all the dark, rich color it used to have. The hair stops falling, grows long and heavy, and all dandruff disappears. An elegant dressing.

The Antioch News.

A. B. JOHNSON, Publisher

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS.

AROUND THE WORLD

Attorney General Mayer of New York has filed a suit against all the officers and directors of the Equitable Life Assurance Society, asking that restitution of all spoils and the dismissal of grafters be ordered and that the huge surplus of the society be given to the policy holders.

Cephas Poindexter, the alleged moonshiner, who shot and killed United States Deputy Marshal Wade in Franklin county, Va., was captured twenty miles south of Roanoke. He was driven through the country to Wertz station and hurried to Roanoke to prevent lynching by crowds.

A price of \$500 has been placed on the head of each of the sluggers who interrupted the election of the Chicago Federation of Labor, and murderously assaulted Michael Donnelly, president of the Amalgamated Butchers. William Kent has offered this bounty for the conviction of the participants in the raid.

Gov. Hoch of Kansas announced that the Title Guarantee and Trust Company of Scranton, Pa., would have to reimburse the State for money deposited in the suspended First National Bank in Topeka. Gov. Hoch says suit will be started at once unless the company indicates its intention to make a settlement with the State.

A rowboat carrying Miss Anna McBride and Carroll Powers was swept over the dam in the Elkhorn river at Norfolk, Neb., and both the occupants were drowned. The boat floated into the swift current and became unmanageable. Powers was principal of the Norfolk high school and Miss McBride was a primary teacher.

The scientific world of England and America is vastly interested in a new exponent of long life—Sir James Crickton-Browne, who declares that the normal life of man is one hundred years. Physicians on both sides of the water have taken the matter up and the papers are full of suggestions how to prolong life and how to live that any hereditary disease which would tend to shorten a man's years may be overcome.

John H. Mickey, farmer, banker, Methodist deacon and Governor of Nebraska, has raised a new issue concerning the qualifications of applicants for State positions. He has declared that a man who indulges in intoxicating drinks or uses profane language is not a fit person to enter the employ of the State. The Governor's stand has created quite a stir within the circle of State employees, many of whom may find themselves out of office if the new rule is applied to those who already have places.

The standing of the baseball clubs in the principal leagues is as follows:

NATIONAL LEAGUE.	
W. L.	W. L.
New York... 67 25 Cincinnati... 40 47	
Pittsburgh... 58 34 St. Louis... 30 59	
Philadelphia... 53 38 Brooklyn... 28 62	
Chicago... 53 40 Boston... 29 65	

AMERICAN LEAGUE.	
W. L.	W. L.
Chicago... 60 33 New York... 30 41	
Cleveland... 53 35 Boston... 30 43	
Philadelphia... 49 35 St. Louis... 32 52	
Detroit... 43 43 Washington... 31 54	

AMERICAN ASSOCIATION.	
W. L.	W. L.
Columbus... 64 34 St. Paul... 47 48	
Milwaukee... 59 39 Indianapolis... 45 52	
Minneapolis... 55 42 Toledo... 33 59	
Louisville... 51 48 Kansas City... 31 63	

WESTERN LEAGUE.	
W. L.	W. L.
Des Moines... 67 29 Sioux City... 45 37	
Denver... 61 30 Pueblo... 30 54	
Omaha... 47 38 St. Joseph... 26 58	

NEWS NUGGETS.

The English admiral has decided to push work on the new naval base.

The failure of Jules Palusot, a Paris speculator, for \$3,000,000 caused a panic in the sugar market. He is said to have lost in a war with the bears.

It is definitely stated that the Lewis and Clark Exposition Company will make no further effort to close the "Trail" amusement places on Sunday.

Yellow fever has made greater gains at New Orleans and invaded the section above Canal street. Authorities admit the disease will have to run its course.

A lawyer of Las Vegas, N. M., tells William B. Curtis the native inhabitants of the territory, or "greasers," form one of the best types of citizenship in the United States.

A race of perfect human beings may be produced by applying to the training of children methods similar to those employed in the culture of weeds, declares a California scientist.

American commercial interests have gained decidedly in tariff negotiations at St. Petersburg, the czar's representatives being willing to withdraw retaliatory duties on machinery from the United States.

During a heavy storm lightning struck in the midst of scores of bathers and sightseers at Coney Island. Five persons were killed outright and twenty-eight others were injured, all of them being knocked senseless.

While 500 people were assembled under a shed at Monroe park, Mobile, Ala., during a downpour of rain, a bolt of lightning struck a tree and, descending to the shed, shocked more or less seriously fourteen people.

A Georgia clergyman, his two sons and a negro accomplice have been convicted of the murder of two children of another minister, and probably will be hanged.

Commodore Stegans and Captain Phelps have reported to Admiral Goodrich at San Diego for duty as members of the court of inquiry on the Bennington disaster, completing the court.

On Sunday five bathers were killed by lightning at Brighton Beach, N. Y., and one at Gravesend bay, and a great crowd at the former place was thrown into a panic during a terrific storm.

RAPID GROWTH MADE BY CORN.

Weekly Government Bulletin Reports Some Damage to Wheat.

The general summary of the weekly crop report of the weather bureau is as follows:

Although excessively hot and dry in parts of the middle Atlantic States and Kentucky and Tennessee during the first part of the week ended July 24—and these conditions also prevailed in the northern plateau region and on the North Pacific coast—as a rule temperatures were favorable. Showers delayed work and caused some damage to crops in Virginia, West Virginia and parts of the lower Ohio, central and lower Mississippi valleys, Oklahoma and Texas, while rain is needed in New England, Tennessee, Georgia, Alabama, Kansas and generally throughout the plateau districts.

Favorable weather has caused rapid growth of corn, and, with very few exceptions, the crop is in excellent condition. Corn is beginning to need rain in Kansas and Alabama, the late needs cultivation in Arkansas and Kentucky, and some was damaged by high winds in Louisiana.

Winter wheat harvest is nearly completed in the principal wheat States, and thrashing, which is well advanced, shows grain of good yield and quality in Kansas. Rain has delayed thrashing in Virginia and Maryland and caused further damage to grain in shock or stack in Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Oklahoma and Texas. On the north Pacific coast winter wheat is ripening rapidly in Washington, where harvest is in full progress, and harvest is general in Oregon, with good yields indicated.

Spring wheat has continued to advance favorably in the spring wheat regions; the early sown is heading and filling well, and the late sown heading in North Dakota; the early is maturing in South Dakota and Wisconsin, and the crop is nearly ready to cut in Iowa. Although black rust is reported from scattered localities in Minnesota and the Dakotas, no material damage is shown, and, with favorable weather conditions, serious injury is not anticipated. Complaints of smut are received from South Dakota, red rust in Colorado and most fields of North Dakota and some lodging in Wisconsin, while in Washington desiccating winds have been injurious to the crop in the filling stage and caused shriveling.

In the principal oat-producing States harvesting of this crop is well advanced, while in the more northerly districts oats are heading, and harvest will be general during the coming week. The crop generally is in promising condition, although badly lodged in Ohio, and some complaints of lodging are received from Washington.

In Illinois grain in shock and standing crops have been damaged in the south by heavy rains. Corn is tasseling and silking north and is in splendid condition because of fine forcing weather. Wheat, rye and barley are in shock. The oat harvest is well advanced north. A good crop of hay has been secured north, but there has been considerable damage elsewhere. Potatoes, berries and grapes are promising; apples disappointing.

YELLOW FEVER IN NEW ORLEANS.

First Case Comes from Central America and Many Deaths Result.

The New Orleans board of health, in an official report, says there have been 154 cases of suspected yellow fever in the city, 34 deaths all told, and about 50 cases under treatment at this time. The infection rapidly is assuming the proportions of an epidemic and thoroughly has alarmed the people of the city and State. The quarantine cordon has been drawn more tightly about New Orleans and it now is impossible for the local resident to go anywhere outside of a few "excepted" districts within the State.

The first case of yellow fever in New Orleans this season came from Central America, not from Cuba, and steps were taken at once to prevent the spread of the disease by resort to methods so effective in crushing out yellow fever in Cuban cities.

Previous to the Spanish-American war Cuba was regarded, because of the unsanitary conditions prevailing there, as a constant menace to New Orleans and other Southern cities. When Cuba had been cleaned up and Havana and Santiago were as free from yellow fever as our own cities it was believed that the greatest danger to New Orleans had been removed.

In the yellow fever epidemic of 1885 Florida was the principal sufferer. In the epidemic of 1897 New Orleans reported 1,837 cases. Since that time the experiments in Cuba and in other countries have added much to our information as to the nature of the disease, the means by which it is communicated, and the methods of treatment. There is still much difference of opinion as to what extent mosquitoes contribute to the spread of yellow fever, but both the federal and local authorities at New Orleans are proceeding on the theory advanced by those who conducted the mosquito experiments in Cuba.

Not since the Spanish-American war have we had in this country any panic over the prevalence of yellow fever. In fact, New Orleans and other Southern cities have assumed that there were to be no more great yellow fever epidemics like that of 1878, when there were 15,000 deaths from yellow fever in the United States, and Memphis was almost depopulated and New Orleans suffered severely.

The interesting question now raised is whether the measures which were so effective in Cuba will be as effective in New Orleans. Precautionary measures have been taken to prevent the spread of the disease by mosquitoes, and it is announced that the strictest sanitary regulations will be enforced.

Brief News Items.
Fire swept a large area of the business portion of Guntersville, Ala. Loss \$50,000, with about one-third insurance.

The Alabama militia, ordered out by the Governor, prevented the lynching of five negroes confined in the jail at Glasgow for brutally murdering a white woman.

Rev. Fred W. Perkins of Lynn, Mass., was elected president of the Young People's Christian Union of the Universalist church, at the convention in Hartford, Conn.

GUARDED WITH GUNS.

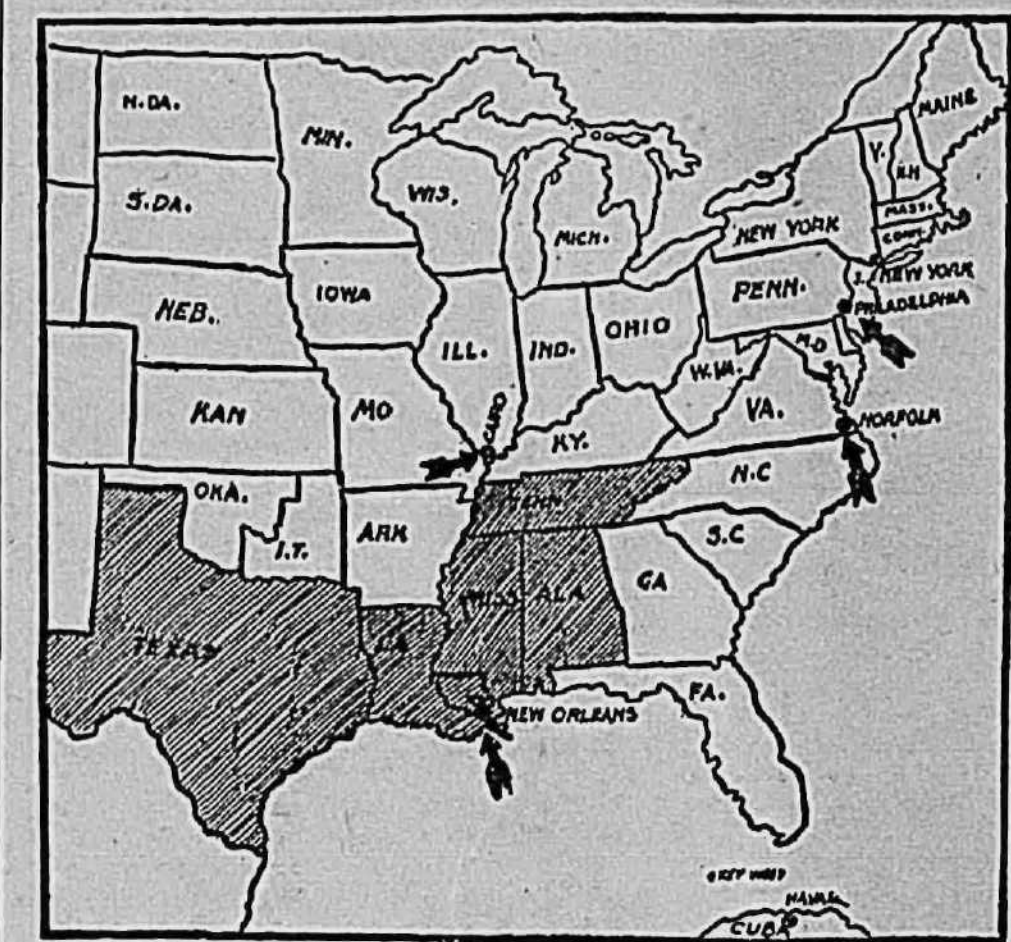
QUARANTINE RAPIDLY EXTENDING IN DIXIE.

Yellow Scourge Spreads and Bayonet Quarantine Leads to New Crisis Between States—Whole South in Grasp of Fever Panic.

Yellow fever shotgun quarantines are extending, guards and inspectors are multiplying, and travel is becoming increasingly difficult. Numbers of the towns of Louisiana and Mississippi are cutting themselves off from the world and ridiculous features are constantly bobbing up amid the general gloom.

In the map is shown the region that now is quarantined against New Orleans, the shaded lines indicating the territory that has taken stringent precautions against infection from yellow fever. Besides the States indicated, the cities of Philadelphia and Norfolk, Va., have quarantined against the stricken city. While no official action has been taken at Cairo, Ill., the precautionary measures adopted there virtually amount to a state of quarantine. Havana, Cuba, also has closed its port to ships from New Orleans under the usual plague conditions, and the harbor and government officers at New York are diligent in the examination of vessels from the infected city.

Military quarantine along the Mississippi threatens to bring on a state of affairs akin to civil war between that State and Louisiana. Hundreds of refugees are being driven back daily and matters were brought to a crisis yesterday when persons bearing health certificates from the government detention camp were stopped at the point



REGION THAT HAS QUARANTINED AGAINST NEW ORLEANS.

of the bayonet on the State line by Mississippi soldiers and told to return whence they came.

Indignation at the shotgun methods of Mississippi is intense and Governor Blanchard of Louisiana has been notified of the latest complications. The border towns on the State line are sharing in the ill-feeling engendered by the plague and retaliatory measures are being resorted to. In one instance, at Vidalia, La., the people have refused to permit registered mail to come from Natchez, Miss.

While women and children knelt at the altars in churches Sunday and prayed that New Orleans might be delivered from the scourge of yellow fever, the husbands, brothers and fathers scrubbed and cleaned the city in an effort to eradicate mosquito breeding. Armies of men worked in all of the wards as on any other day. The work of killing and screening cisterns progressed, and despite the heat great progress was made. Ministers of the gospel advised their congregations to work.

Railroad traffic out of the city is practically paralyzed in both passenger and freight. Mississippi merchants are refusing to allow cars of freight purchased in New Orleans to be set on sidings at their stores and are ordering the railroad companies to haul them back to their point of origin.

Monday the Meridian field artillery, Mississippi National Guard, was ordered to the coast to aid in keeping up the quarantine. The full State military organization of staff officers is camped along the line of the Louisville and Nashville Road and a squad of men under a commissioned officer now escorts trains from border to border. Following the example of Natchez, Greenville, Miss., and Lake Providence and East Carroll parish, La., have declared a strict quarantine against the world.

A Washash passenger train was derailed three miles west of Buffalo, N. Y. Five coaches were turned over. Seven passengers were injured, none seriously.

James R. Gray, editor of the Atlanta Journal, thrashed Representative Revell, who denounced his editorial in the House of Representatives.

The commission that is inquiring into the attempt on the Sultan's life is believed to have information that the bomb throwing was a Turkish plot.

Judge Dana of Highland, Kan., decided that braying was the hereditary right of every donkey and dissolved a temporary injunction obtained by the postmaster of that town against Tibbetts & Hotz, owners of several mules.

HISTORY OF THE PLAGUE.

Memories of Some Yellow Fever Scourges in the South.

The history of yellow fever in the United States, with the awful memories of the summer and fall of 1878 still ringing like ghastly specters, is well calculated to arouse dread of what may ensue between now and the frosts of autumn. With the frightful death lists of the past before them, it is small wonder that the people of the Southern cities are in a condition bordering on panic.

In New Orleans yellow fever prevailed to some extent every year as far back as the records go up to 1880, with the exception of the years the city was under the military control of Gen. Ben Butler and the regulations of war time completely interdicted travelers from the tropics.

In 1880 the city changed its system of quarantine from the absolute interdiction of commerce, which offered incentive to "run the blockade," to a more reasonable detention of vessels from infected ports that keep suspects from seeking entrance to the city surreptitiously.

The mortality in New Orleans in the years of greatest yellow fever pestilence from 1847 to 1878 was:

Deaths	Deaths
1847.....259	1858.....3,889
1853.....7,070	1867.....3,093
1854.....2,423	1868.....3,977
1855.....2,070	1878.....4,000

Since 1878 the city has had to deal with the fever at different times, but in no case have the previous records been reached. In 1897 the outbreak caused the same panic over the New Orleans situation that now prevails, but the death list was comparatively small.

Yellow fever was first recognized definitely in 1647 in the West Indies, and since 1691 it has been endemic there. In the latter part of the eighteenth and the first part of the nineteenth centuries the disease created havoc along the whole Atlantic coast of the United States, spreading to seaports as far north as Maine. In 1793 the city of Philadelphia, then having a population of 40,000, was stricken, and 4,000 per-



Chicago.

Measured by another increased volume of bank exchanges, business activity has made good progress, notwithstanding hindrances due to very hot weather. Local trade conditions were much improved in the better demand for seasonal apparel, causing rapid reduction of stocks in leading retail lines, and the formal abandonment of the teamsters' strike.

The week brought with it other developments of direct importance, notably the revival in buying of basic iron, together with a higher average cost in metals, lumber, building material, hides and grain. In none of these commodities is the supply under normal and advanced prices reflect expanding consumption.

Grain transactions were lessened in the cash divisions, but futures invited more activity from the conflicting nature of crop reports, and strong manipulation controlled the current option in wheat. Dealings in flour have been limited and millers defer definite plans to increase production. The total quantity of grain handled reached 6,754,272 bushels, of which the receipts aggregated 3,882,300 bushels, against 2,526,015 bushels for 'corresponding week last year,' and the shipments were 2,871,882 bushels, against 2,484,470 bushels.

The demand for provisions was well maintained and prices advanced. Receipts of live stock, 272,502 head, compared with 133,051 head a year ago, when the packing houses were affected by strike trouble. Compared with the closings a week ago prices are higher, in wheat 6½c a bushel, corn 1½c, oats ¾c, pork 25c per barrel.

Failures in Chicago district number 18, against 26 last week and 28 a year ago.—Dun's Review of Trade.

New York.

A widespread hot wave has retarded distributive trade and interfered with manufacturing industry, but has stimulated crop growth and thereby strengthened the outlook for fall trade. Retail trade in summer goods has been benefited by the heat, as has also summer resort business. Wholesale and jobbing trade is of good volume, considering the weather, and compares well with a year ago. Confidence in fall trade is unimpaired, and there is a more liberal tendency in placing fall orders. Manufacturing is more active than usual at this time. Money has been remarkably easy for this season of the year, considering the nearness of crop moving requirements. Railway earnings are favorable, those for the first half of July showing 7 per cent gain on 1904. The industrial situation is on the whole very favorable, labor being well employed and especially scarce at the South. The Chicago teamsters' strike has ended in defeat for the men, the cost in lost wages being \$1,000,000, while the employers are said to have lost \$12,000,000. Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 20 number 105, against 160 last week, 100 in the like week of 1904, 183 in 1903, 178 in 1902 and 100 in 1901. In Canada failures for the week number 22, as against 20 last week and 10 in this week a year ago.—Bradstreet's Commercial Report.



Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$4.00 to \$5.85; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.00; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 87c to 88c; corn, No. 2, 54c to 55c; oats, standard, 20c to 26c; rye, No. 2, 65c to 68c; hay, timothy, \$8.50 to \$13.00; prairie, \$6.00 to \$11.00; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 15c to 17c; potatoes, new, per bushel, 50c to 58c.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$5.75; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$5.10; sheep, common to prime, \$2.50 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2, 80c to 88c; corn, No. 2, 53c to 54c; oats, No. 2, 29c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 72c.

Cincinnati—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.20; sheep, \$2.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 86c; corn, No. 2, 53c to 54c; oats, No. 2, 29c to 30c; rye, No. 2, 70c to 72c.

Milwaukee—Wheat, No. 2 northern, \$1.00 to \$1.09; corn, No. 3, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 white, 33c to 34c; rye, No. 1, 75c to 76c; barley, No. 2, 51c to 52c; pork, mess, \$13.05.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 90c to 95c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 48c to 50c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 30c to 32c; rye, No. 2, 74c to 76c; clover seed, prime, \$7.70.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$4.00 to \$5.00; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$5.10; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.25; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.00.

New York—Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.55; hogs, \$4.00 to \$5.10; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.50; wheat, No. 2 red, 91c to 93c; corn, No. 2, 50c to 51c; oats, natural, white, 38c to 37c; butter, creamery, 19c to 21c; eggs, western, 18c to 20c.

A Pagan Memorial Day.

In ancient Rome one of the most important public festivals was the Parentalia. This was held in honor of deceased relatives and lasted from February 13 to 21. It was a public holiday; the temples were closed, marriages were prohibited and the magistrates appeared in public without wearing their tokens of office. The last day of the observance was called the Feralia, and was a season of universal interest. Other festivals in honor of the dead were held on August 24, October 5 and November 8, when souls were supposed to rise. On these occasions the graves were decked with roses, violets and other flowers.

Voloo from Arkansas.

Cleveland, Ark., July 31.—(Special.)—Nearly every newspaper tells of some wonderful cure of some form of Kidney Disease by the Great American Remedy, Dodd's Kidney Pills, and this part of Arkansas is not without its share of evidence that no case is too deeply rooted for Dodd's Kidney Pills to cure.

Mr. A. E. Carllie, well known and highly respected here, tells of his cure after nearly a quarter of a century's suffering. Mr. Carllie says:

"I want to let the public know what I think of Dodd's Kidney Pills. I think they are the best remedy for sick kidneys ever made."

"I had Kidney Trouble for 23 years and never found anything that did me so much good as Dodd's Kidney Pills. I recommend them to all sufferers."

There is no uncertain sound about Mr. Carllie's statement. He knows that Dodd's Kidney Pills rescued him from a life of suffering and he wants the public to know it. Dodd's Kidney Pills cure all Kidney ills from Backache to Bright's Disease.

Still Had Them.

Judge Lueders—See you lost a couple of teeth in the mixup.

Policeman—No, your honor; I didn't lose them.

Judge Lueders—But they are missing.

Policeman—Yes; I swallowed them.

ULCERS FOR THIRTY YEARS.

Painful Eruptions from Knees to Feet Seemed Incurable Until He Used Cuticura.

Another of those remarkable cures by Cuticura, after doctors and all else had failed, is testified to by Mr. M. C. Moss, of Galvestone, Texas, in the following letter: "For over thirty years I suffered from painful ulcers and an eruption from my knees to feet, and could find neither doctors nor medicine to help me, until I used Cuticura Soap, Ointment and Pills, which cured me in six months. They helped me the very first time I used them, and I am glad to write this so that others suffering as I did may be saved from misery."

How blunt are all the arrows of adversity in comparison with those of guilt!—Blair.

Do Your Feet Ache and Burn?

Shake into your shoes Allen's Foot-Powder, a powder for the feet. It makes tight or new shoes feel easy. Cures Corns, Bunions, Swollen, Hot and Sweating Feet. At all Drug Stores and Shoe Stores. Sample sent FREE. Address Allen S. Olmsted, Le Roy, N. Y.

The covetous man loses what he does not get.—Seneca.

Mrs. J. H. Giles, Everett, Pa., suffered years with kidney and gravel trouble. Cured by Dr. David Kennedy's Favorite Remedy. Read our N. Y. Ad.

As you value your sight, avoid all quack eye doctors.

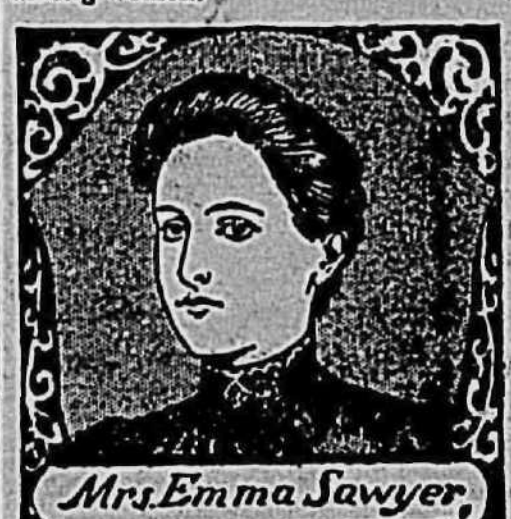
I find Piso's Cure for Consumption the best medicine for croupy children.—Mrs. F. Callahan, 114 Hall street, Parkersburg, W. Va., April 10, 1901.

KIDNEY TROUBLES

Increasing Among Women, But Sufferers Need Not Despair

THE BEST ADVICE IS FREE

Of all the diseases known, with which the female organism is afflicted, kidney disease is the most fatal, and statistics show that this disease is on the increase among women.



Unless early and correct treatment is applied the patient seldom survives when once the disease is fastened upon her. Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound is the most efficient treatment for kidney troubles of women, and is the only medicine especially prepared for this purpose.

When a woman is troubled with pain or weight in loins, backache, frequent, painful or scalding urination, swelling of limbs or feet, swelling under the eyes, an uneasy, tired feeling in the region of the kidneys or notices a brick-dust sediment in the urine, she should lose no time in commencing treatment with Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, as it may be the means of saving her life.

For proof, read what Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound did for Mrs. Sawyer.

"I cannot express the terrible suffering I had to endure. A derangement of the female organs developed nervous prostration and a serious kidney trouble. The doctor attended me for a year, but I kept getting worse, until I was unable to do anything, and I made up my mind I could not live. I finally decided to try Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound as a last resort, and I am to-day a well woman. I cannot praise it too highly, and tell every suffering woman about my case."

Mrs. Emma Sawyer, Conway, Ga.

Mrs. Pinkham gives free advice to women; address in confidence: Lynn, Mass.

ILLINOIS STATE NEWS

FIND THREE HUMAN SKELETONS.

Workmen Razing a House Discover Grosse Evidence of Murder.

While razing a log house which was built on Crane Island, now a summer resort on the Kankakee river, before the Civil War, three workmen uncovered three grinning skeletons that told a story of crime verified by old settlers of the Kankakee valley. A dent in each one of the skulls showed how death had been caused. A trapper named Steele, with his wife and daughter, occupied the house in 1801. In the summer of that year a man named Barrington left his home at Mokena with \$10,000 to buy beef in Lake county, Indiana, for the United States army. On his way to Hammond he stayed over night at Steele's house. That was the last seen of him alive. The next day his horse was found roaming loose in the valley. Suspicion pointed his finger at Steele, but his formidable size and habits prevented investigation by the few men in the sparsely settled swamp region. Steele's wife and daughter disappeared the following year. The neighbors held a meeting, called on Steele, dragged him from his bed, and led him to a tree, threatening to hang him if he did not tell where the missing people were. Steele stuck to the story that he never knew Barrington, and that his wife and daughter had returned to their home in Pennsylvania. His captors released him, and the next day he fled, never to return. The house was never tenanted again, and it had the reputation of being haunted.

AARON NORDEN DEAD.

Chicago Lawmaker Victim of Sudden Illness at Son's Wisconsin Home.

Dr. Aaron Norden of Chicago, representative from the Fifth senatorial district in the latest two sessions of the Legislature, died suddenly at the summer home of his son, Dr. Henry A. Norden, at Sturgeon Bay, Wis. Acute Bright's disease was the cause. He had been ill only four days. Dr. Norden is survived by his widow, Mrs. Rosalie Norden, and his three sons and four daughters—Dr. Henry A., Felix A. and Adolph Norden, Mrs. Henry Scholman, Mrs. Leon Becker and Misses Scraphine and Leonie Norden. For twenty-eight years Dr. Norden was rabbi of the North Chicago Hebrew congregation, and on his retirement was made rabbi emeritus. Always a student of civil service, shortly after his retirement he began more active work for it, and this work he continued till his death. He probably was the best known advocate of civil service in the State. It was his active work in this cause that led Dr. Norden's friends to induce him to run for the Legislature. He was elected to the Legislature of 1902 and in his first term secured the first seeds of civil service extension.

RESCUES SLEEPING CHILD.

Joe Marshall Snatches Tot from Couch in Smoke Filled Room.

Though his home in Priest's addition, Upper Alton, a barn and coopful of chickens were destroyed by fire the other night, James Marshall saved his 3-year-old son Freddie, who was asleep in a room where the flames broke out. The damage to the property will foot up \$2,000, partially covered by insurance. The Marshall family, barring the sleeping youngster, was out in the garden noticed circling out of a window. The father dropped the hose and dashed into the house and straight to his son's cot. Flames had not reached the little chap, but he might soon have smothered, for the apartment was rapidly filling with smoke. Mr. Marshall wrapped a quilt around the little fellow and ran with him into the open air. The youngster suffered no injury. Spontaneous combustion is ascribed as the fire's cause, the heat evidently warming up the contents of a wardrobe to so great a temperature that the inflammable stuff broke into a blaze.

AGED MAN KILLS HIMSELF.

Father of Cardinale's Mayor Commits Suicide in Son's Office.

Dan J. White, 70 years old, and father of Mayor C. E. White of Cardinale, died from a knife wound, inflicted in an effort to commit suicide. The attending physician diagnosed the case as senile dementia. The old man had been in ill health for some time and while it was known to his family that his mind was affected he was considered harmless and permitted to stay in the Mayor's office during his absence. When the Mayor returned from luncheon the other day he found his aged father sitting in a chair unconscious from the loss of blood induced from a cut in the throat. He was well connected and highly respected in the community.

CENTRAL ILLINOIS RAILROAD.

Proposed Line from Roodhouse to Paris Is Incorporated.

Articles of incorporation have been filed with Secretary of State Rose by the Central Illinois Railway Company. The principal office is located in Chicago and the capital stock is \$50,000. The object is to construct a line from Roodhouse in an easterly direction through the counties of Greene, Morgan, Sangamon, Christian, Shelby, Moultrie, Coles and Edgar, to the city of Paris. The incorporators and first Board of Directors are: A. W. Underwood, Branson; Nathan S. Smyser, Jr. S. Somerville, Nelson Thomason, Jr., and Robert J. Doring, all of Chicago.

FIRE WRECKS POWER PLANT.

Flames in Freeport Cause Damage of \$100,000.

The Goddard mill was totally destroyed by fire in Freeport and the adjoining building, the power house of the Freeport Railway, Power and Light Company, was practically destroyed also. The plant furnishes street light for the city as well as to many private parties, and it is not known now how soon the company will be ready to operate again. The loss is about \$100,000, covered by insurance.

State News in Brief.

Edward Anderson of Henry county was drowned in Rock river near Shady beach.

Joseph W. Tiffin, aged 24, was instantly killed at Illinois by contact with a live electric wire.

Joseph Wascher, aged 60, was killed by a St. Paul train at Spaulding and the body taken to Elgin.

Col. Frank O. Lowden of Chicago, has let a contract for a \$35,000 country home on his Ogle county stock farm.

Arnold Smith of St. Louis was electrocuted in Murphysboro while repairing telegraph lines. His body fell into a pond.

The 2-year-old son of A. B. Stower of Sterling got in front of his father's mow and both feet were cut off at the ankles.

Judge Henry of the Elgin City Court has ordered W. H. Duffee released. He was arrested a few weeks ago on the charge of having poisoned his wife.

William Bartles, a business man of Bloomington, while insane over ill health, hanged himself at the home of a friend near Gillum, using a necktie which he tied to the bedpost.

Gov. Deneen has appointed James Reddick of Chicago as public administrator of Cook county, to succeed Col. J. H. Strong, resigned. The appointment is until Dec. 31.

The Sterling police began the enforcement of the vagrant law by compelling all tramps and others to work upon the public streets with ball and chain for non-payment of fines.

Mrs. Charles Long committed suicide by eating paris green at her home north of Pana. Despondency over ill health was the cause. She was the wife of a prominent farmer and leaves two children.

S. S. Denick, a well-known and prosperous business man of Lanark county, committed suicide by sending a bullet into his brain. Despondency over ill health and business troubles are given as the cause.

Seven persons killed and fifty-four injured is the record made so far this year by the automobilists in Chicago. Although the year is but little more than half over, the figures show an appalling increase over last year's record of one killed and seventy-three injured.

Hugh Hastie, Ed Naughton and Joe Condon were badly hurt in a fall of slate in a coal mine at Decatur. Naughton, though dangerously injured, carried Hastie to the cage. Hastie was held in Naughton's arms until the surface was reached, but died just as they got to the top. The two survivors were taken to a hospital.

"Doc" Longenbrook, who shot and fatally wounded Policeman H. A. Thornton in Arcola, and evaded the officers, has voluntarily given himself up. He waived preliminary examination and his bond was placed at \$8,000. Thornton is still alive, but his death is only a question of hours. The feeling against Longenbrook is bitter.

At a special election Kewanee township voted by a large majority to issue bonds for \$15,000 to buy a site and equipment for a new library building to be erected with money given by Andrew Carnegie. This was the first election held in the State in accordance with the terms of the library act passed at the last session of the Legislature.

The annual picnic and reunion of the Central Illinois Bachelors' Association will be held in Nokomis Wednesday, Aug. 10. Prominent orators have been secured for the occasion. This association was organized a number of years ago and the annual reunions have attracted widespread attention. It is expected 20,000 people will participate in the festivities.

An attorney has been instructed to begin suit in the Circuit Court in Freeport for the benefit of Mrs. F. W. S. Brawley, the widow of a one-time noted attorney of Chicago. Years ago, it appears, the Brawleys lived in Freeport. Mr. Brawley, who died in Chicago about seven years ago, had many lots in a prominent residence center which were sold. Now the widow discovers she was not a party to the suit and she wants what she is entitled to. The property is valuable.

Captain Ross Graham, a prominent lawyer and Republican leader of White county, was instantly killed by the Louisville and Nashville flyer while attempting to cross the track in front of the passenger station at Carmi. Captain Graham served through the war in the Eighty-seventh Illinois volunteers and was twice a member of the Illinois General Assembly and was a delegate to the national Republican convention of 1880, being one of the 305 who voted for Grant.

The weekly crop report issued by the government reviews conditions in this State as follows: Grain in shock and standing crops damaged in southern tier of counties by rain; corn tasseling and silking north, in splendid condition; wheat, rye and barley in shock; compensating results where grains have been thrashed; oat harvest well advanced north, good crop of hay, secured north, considerable damage elsewhere; late potatoes, berries and grapes promising; apples disappointing.

Prelude to the last chapter of a romance that had its beginning in the executive mansion at Springfield was marked the other day by the filing of a bill for divorce by Mrs. Edith Ames Oglesby against Captain John D. G. Oglesby, son of the former Governor of Illinois. Mrs. Oglesby, who is the daughter of United States Marshal Ames, declares that she was deserted. Captain Oglesby is a member of the State Legislature from the Lincoln district. Miss Edith Ames was a leader of the social set at Springfield early in 1902, when she met Captain Oglesby, who at that time was private secretary to Gov. Yates. Captain Oglesby and Miss Ames were subsequently clandestinely married at Woodstock, March 21, 1902. The complainant says that her happiness was brief, declaring that her husband deserted her in July following their marriage.

PLAN TO STRAIGHTEN RIVER.

Mammoth Drainage Undertaking Proposed in Henry County, Illinois.

One of the most extensive undertakings ever commenced in Illinois is that of the Green river contract in Henry county. It is proposed to straighten this stream and increase the volume of water in the channel. There will be 4,500,000 square yards of dirt to be moved and the aggregate expense will be about \$500,000. The district has been divided into three parts. G. A. McWilliams of Walnut has been awarded the contract for the first and third districts, with all lateral ditches, while the Central States Drainage Company of Marion, Ohio, will have charge of the third section. The bids provide for the payment of 7 1/2 cents per square yard. The great ditch commenced in Bureau county and extends far into Henry county to a point one mile west of Geneseo. The present course of the river results in many square miles of sloughs and waste lands of a swampy nature and valueless for cultivation. By straightening the course of the river and guarding against overflows vast tracts will be redeemed. The dredge in section No. 1 will be eleven miles in length and three steam shovels will be kept in service for several years. Each dredge will be equipped with electric light and each must work nights as well as day, a double shift being employed in order to expedite matters. It is proposed to work every day in the year if possible, the only shutdown being in case of extreme cold, when the soil cannot be cut on account of frost. The other sections will be handled in a similar manner and it is hoped, barring accident, to complete the great undertaking in 1903.

For a kindness extended to a poor boy, struggling to secure a foothold in the business world, John H. Richmond, aged 70, of Mackinaw, has been given a pension of \$20 per month to continue until his death. His benefactor is W. C. Dixon, now occupying a responsible position in a railway capacity at Galveston, Texas, with a salary of \$30,000 per annum. When Dixon was a mere lad he asked Mr. Richmond to use his influence to secure him a small position in the depot at Mackinaw. The post was secured and proved the stepping stone to others until he reached the present lofty one. The old man recently received a letter from Mr. Dixon recalling the incident, long forgotten to the recipient of the benefaction. Mr. Richmond is in a serious condition physically and the remittance comes in good play just now.

VACATION SCHOOLS PRAISED.

Superintendent Asks Towns to Copy Chicago Plan.

Following the announcement that Superintendent Crane of Chicago has enrolled five thousand pupils in his "vacation school," where they are taught practical education on strictly practical lines, State Superintendent Baylis has proposed that smaller cities throughout the State emulate the example. "There is certainly room for the same type of summer school in many of the medium-sized cities," said Superintendent Baylis. "The same method is at work in thousands of the country districts. It has resulted in hundreds of school libraries, picture, clean walls, shade trees, lawns and gardens. The method of the vacation school, as exemplified in Chicago makes far better citizenship, because it is, in effect, an elementary exercise in citizenship. It should be extended."

ROADS TO OBEY RULES.

Western Lines Promise to Take Better Care of Cattle en Route.

Traffic and operating officials of western railroads are glad that a final ruling has been made by the Secretary of Agriculture regarding the feeding, watering and resting of live stock in transit. The federal statute prohibiting railroads from confining live stock in cars more than twenty-eight hours without food and water was variously construed by the railroads, and quite a number of them simply ignored the law until the Department of Agriculture recently brought suit against them and they were heavily fined.

One disputed point was whether a railroad company, under a rigid interpretation of the law, could keep live stock in cars more than twenty-eight hours even if the cars were provided with troughs for feeding and watering.

The Secretary of Agriculture rules that the railroads need not take cattle out of cars which are provided with food and water troughs of certain dimensions, provided there shall be room in each car for at least one-third of the cattle to lie down at the same time. Food and water must be supplied to cattle at intervals not exceeding twenty-eight hours, and in supplying water each car must be stopped at least five minutes and the troughs kept filled with clear water.

"Now that the railroads know just what the government requires in the transportation of live stock they will make the necessary changes immediately," said a traffic official of one of the big western systems. "Food and water troughs too small will be replaced by others of the size specified by the government. Under no circumstances will cattle be kept longer than twenty-eight hours in cars not equipped for feeding and watering. The shippers and carriers would rather not unload live stock en route, but will have to do it to a great extent because most of the cars are not equipped for feeding and watering in transit."

Like the Report of a Battle.

A bulletin just issued by the Interstate Commerce Commission, giving an account of railroad accidents in the United States during the months of January, February and March, 1903, reads like the report of some fierce battle, with its long lists of dead and wounded.

It shows that during the quarter there were 28 passenger and 204 employees killed and 1,051 passengers and 2,002 employees injured in train accidents. In all 232 persons were killed and 3,713 injured.

Other accidents to passengers and employees not the result of collisions or derailments bring the total number of casualties up to 15,300—200 killed and 14,307 injured.

Judge Sayer at Lakeport, Cal., handed down a decision giving the entire Floyd estate, worth \$1,000,000, to Miss Gorse.

The street car conductor whose handsome face and polished manners won Miss Floyd as a bride against the opposition of her parents.

Rich Deposit Is Discovered Near the Town of Warren.

Great excitement exists at Warren over the discovery of a fabulously rich lead mine one and a half miles south of Warren. While prospecting at a depth of fifty-five feet the Babel Lead Mining Company has drilled eight feet into the deposit and is now sinking a shaft. The Babel district was famous fifty years ago, but has been lying idle for forty years because the owners would not allow mining.

Falls From Launch Is Drowned.

John Frank, aged 10, was drowned in Rock river at Rockford. Frank was with a launch party and fell overboard.

Rice Goes to the Burlington.

Robert Rice, Oglesby's assistant, has been appointed assistant superintendent of the Ottumwa division of the Burlington railway.

ACTIVE IN FAR EAST.

REPORTS PRESAGE NEW MILITARY CAMPAIGN.

Japs Preparing to Open Vigorous Campaign Should Portsmouth Conference Fail to Bring Peace—Roads Will Obey Rules for Shipments of Stock.

That a new military campaign involving operations of a most important character is presaged in the recent reports from eastern Manchuria and Korea is evident. The Japanese may not contemplate actual hostilities on a large scale just now, but they are at least getting into a position to press vigorously along a new line of attack should the Portsmouth conference fail to bring peace.

For some time it has been known that Japanese troops were making their way northward through Korea toward the Tumen River, which forms the northern boundary of that country. Other forces have been reported as embarking from Gensan. The destination of these troops is Posselt bay, just south of Vladivostok. These movements have been assisted recently by raiding forces sent east from Oyama's main army to menace Vladivostok on the west. Now come reports that in addition to the operations threatening the Russians' position on the Tumen a Japanese force has landed in Siberia to the north of Vladivostok.

Taken in conjunction with the seizure of Sakhalin Island, which places the Japanese army within easy access of the Siberian coast, these maneuvers constitute a menace which Russia cannot afford to ignore. They may or may not foreshadow an investment of Vladivostok, but they certainly threaten that town with isolation. What is still more important, they hold out the possibility of an advance along the Amur or the Ussuri rivers, threatening some of Linevitch's most important lines of communication. Such a movement in any considerable force might cause him to retreat without a battle.

An interesting report given out at Washington affirms that prior to accepting his appointment as peace envoy Baron Komura insisted that Japan must invest Vladivostok, occupy Sakhalin and strike another blow at Linevitch's army. The first two conditions have been met to all practical purposes. It is possible that the present operations will have the effect of giving Linevitch another reverse without making a battle necessary. At any rate, the peace conference will open at a time when a new danger threatens the Russian army, with the almost certain prospect that the blow will be driven home should Japan's terms be rejected.

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More cows go dry from mismanagement than from any other cause.

Clean out the silo and have it ready for filling the winter's supply of silage.

Peach stones should not be planted this spring unless they have been mixed with sand and left outdoors last winter to freeze.

The scrub farmer seems to have an affinity for scrub stock. It takes a thoroughbred man to appreciate a thoroughbred horse or cow.

It is generally supposed that a sow's milk gets richer as she grows older, but an experiment conducted by the Michigan station shows that no perceptible change takes place.

In buying food for your poultry it will not cost any more to get a variety than all of one kind, and it will be to your interest, if you want eggs, to furnish the hens with a variety.

A woman has better success with chickens than a man, because she possesses the mother instinct. A woman will go out in a rain storm to rescue a tiny little chick any time while a man would not wet his feet for a dozen.

If you want a good dairy herd, better build it up yourself. If you do not know what a dairy cow is get some honest neighbor who does to pick out two first class animals for you. Use the best bull you can get, even if you have to go ten miles for him. The rule of selection and common sense thereafter will produce a good herd every time.

No one will make a mistake in raising a liberal crop of carrots, no matter what his farm stock may be. They are fed to great advantage to cows and horses, to sheep, swine and poultry. For the larger animals and especially for the horse, there is no better digestive. It is safe to say that horses fed a small ration of carrots twice or three times weekly will rarely suffer from indigestion, provided, of course, their ration of grain and roughage is half way decent.

There is no reason why corn and cob meal should not be fed to cattle, sheep and hogs. It can be fed to those classes of stock without regrinding, though better results will, as a rule, follow regrinding, as the particles are finer and more quickly acted upon by the digestive juices. In a finely ground condition the sharp particles of the cob are not so likely to injure the digestive organs. One of the great advantages of grinding the grain and cob together is that it lightens the grain, which is rich and heavy and not always thoroughly digested and assimilated. Corn and cob meal will, of course, give better results, as a rule, when fed in combination with other grains.

Ducks Without Water.

While it is difficult to raise ducklings without a stream of water in which to swim, when these birds come from a long line of pond-raised ducks, it can be done with fair success if a little trouble is taken. Try this plan: Let their food be almost entirely a mash of corn, oats, bran and meat scraps with some finely chopped vegetables or grass well mixed through the mash. Feed this mixture in shallow troughs or on clean, flat boards and have a number of vessels of clean water close at hand where the ducklings may drink between mouthfuls of the mash. In other parts of their enclosure have vessels of clean and fresh water at all times, but not large enough for them to get into. The idea is that if they have plenty of water to drink they will not want to swim in it very badly. The plan often works, hence it is worth trying.

How Trichinae spreads Trichinae.

Trichinae, like the bubonic plague, is spread almost entirely through the medium of rats, says Major L. L. Seaman. The hog on the farm is a great hunter of rats and eats his victims. He eats the rats infected with trichinae and so contracts the disease. Other rats, whenever they get the opportunity, eat the carcasses of hogs which have died of trichinosis, and so a vicious circle is established and continued from hog to rat and rat to hog. Then again the rats eat parts of other dead rats, and it is also true in some cases that hogs may eat parts of other hogs that have been infected with trichinae. So there are really three circles in which this disease moves—one is the large one, made up of hogs and rats, and the others are smaller, one of them being made up of hogs and the other of rats exclusively. The two smaller ones, however, are tangent to the larger circle and therefore simply widen its radius.

Feeding for Eggs.

We do not believe that we can feed so as to make all kinds of hens lay. There are some hens that will not lay many eggs no matter how they are fed. But we can so feed that the actual obstacle to laying.

It is our observation that the maturity and vigor of the hen are the chief things that have to do with a large egg production. We must so feed that the fowls will be kept in a thriving condition and that their digestive organs will not be compelled to do a great deal of unnecessary work. We find that variety counts for a great deal. All of the following feeds are good if fed each in small quantities, suggests the Midland Farmer: Corn, wheat, buckwheat, oats, barley, linseed meal, cotton seed meal, corn meal, gluten meal, meat and bone, alfalfa, beets, cabbage, rape. We might add others, but these are the principal ones.

If a mixture is fed we are likely to get the protein and fat formers about right in proportion. One of the best ways to help the birds to produce eggs is to allow them to hunt for bugs and pick green stuff as much as possible.

The Manure Pile.

A manure pile just outside the stable may not be much of an objection in case of the beef steer or the horse, but it is an objection when found just outside the cow stable. In the summer time there is always a disagreeable odor rising from it, and if the cows have a partial ration of ground grain, the flies that collect about the manure pile are more numerous than in the ordinary manure pile. The manure should be kept away from the stable during hot weather if at no other time.

Every few days during the warm weather the manure should be hauled away and put where it will do the most good, preferably in the garden. When the weather is drying it is desirable to get it under ground as soon as possible. I know a man who has a covered box in one end of his barnyard, and into this he throws the manure every day during the summer-time. The box is built of heavy plank and has a cover to keep out the flies and keep in the smell, most of it. This is perhaps the easiest way of keeping the manure pile from becoming a nuisance during summer. The only objection to the box is the trouble of getting out the manure when it is to be hauled away.—Hobart Wilkins, Andrew County, Mo., in Farmers' Review.

Making Strawberry Beds.

If the strawberry bed is to be preserved for cropping another year good care must be taken of it during the growing season after harvest of the fruit. In some sections and under certain conditions it is a good plan to burn the bed over after it has fruited. By piling heavy layers of straw on the bed and setting fire to it the old plants are destroyed, the insects are burned up and the weeds killed. There is danger, however, in this plan of injuring the young and tender plants. In most cases a better plan would be to mow the plants to the ground and let them thoroughly dry then cover over them just enough straw to carry the flame, set fire to it and thus burn out what is undesirable.

If care is taken not to have too fierce a fire there will be little danger to the crowns of the plants. After this the cultivator should be put in use and the soil well cultivated both ways between the rows, so as to cover the plants slightly with the soil. With the hoe all undesirable plants must then be destroyed, together with the weeds, of course. After this the plants should receive the regular clean cultivation until fall, when, if the work has been well done, one will have a nice lot of young plants well started, and which will go through the winter in good shape.—Exchange.

Pasture for Orchards.

It is by no means the field that has been cropped for years that is the best location on the farm for the orchard. That the fields in question have raised good crops by yearly fertilizing by no means indicates that they have sufficient virtue to furnish the fertility needed by trees. Usually they will, provided the soil is properly fertilized yearly, but unfortunately the general idea is to give the field one lot of fertilizer at the time the tree is set and let it go at that; this method accounts for much of the trouble that results from setting orchards on fields that have been under cultivation for many years.

Now as to the pasture. If it has been used by the stock until they are unable to get anything more from it, naturally it will need considerable preparation to fit it for trees; if, on the other hand, it has been reseeded occasionally and is furnishing fair pasture it is in good shape for the trees because the droppings left by the stock year after year have permeated the soil, and under proper cultivation and preparation, this well fertilized soil will furnish nutriment to the orchard for a number of years. Tests of this pasture soil, both with fruit trees and small fruit plants prove that one should never think of letting an old pasture lie idle just because it no longer fulfills its original purpose. Try the plan on a small area with small fruits and it will be seen that the argument brought out here is logical.—Indianapolis News.

BANK OF ANTIOCH.

EDWARD BROOK,
BANKER.

BUY AND SELL EXCHANGE,
AND DO A GENERAL
BANKING BUSINESS.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL RAILWAY CO.

Antioch Station 58 Miles North of Chicago

TIME CARD—Antioch Station.

GOING NORTH
Lv. Chicago. 8:35 AM—No. 5, Daily ex Sunday 8:35 AM
1:30 PM—No. 7, Daily ex Sunday 8:35 PM
4:40 PM—No. 19, Daily 6:30 PM
6:00 PM—No. 2, Daily ex Sunday 10:50 PM
8:40 AM—Sunday Special 10:40 AM
2:45 AM 4:14 AM

GOING SOUTH
Lv. Antioch. 8:57 AM—Daily except Sunday 8:50 AM
11:17 AM—No. 8, Daily ex Sunday 1:05 PM
4:20 PM—No. 6, Daily ex Sunday 6:15 PM
6:22 PM—Sunday Special 10:40 PM
8:40 PM 8:40 PM

Patrons can now board or leave the above trains at Halsted street, Chicago, instead of the Central station if so desired.

GEO. KUHAUPT, Agent, Antioch.



LOTUS CAMP, No. 557 M. W. A. meets at 7:30 the first and third Monday evening of every month, in Woodmen hall, Antioch, Illinois. Visiting neighbors always welcome. C. M. MANLEY, V. C.

J. C. JAMES, Jr., Clerk.

SEQUOIA LODGE, No. 827, A. F. & A. M., holds regular communications the first and third Wednesday evening of every month. Visiting Brethren always welcome.

The Eastern Star meets second and fourth Wednesday of each month.

A Mother Song.

Under my heart nestle closer and tighter,
Out in the darkness the world rushes
on.

The bonds of the world shall grow tighter
er and tighter
While we hold communion here; I and
my son.

Tenderest love brought thy body to being,
That will I foster in fullest control
But the father Omnipotent, all-wise, all-
seeing,
Breathed on that body and gave it a
soul.

Flesh of my flesh, thou'rt the child of
Ambition,
In my dream-chariot Pledge holds the
rein.

Thou, by my loving, relentless tuition,
Shalt fashion in stone all my castles of
Spain.

Yet, in my heart, hold I fear of that
morrow
To whose irresistible coming I yield.
Alas! must my loneliness, labor and sor-
row
Find thee, ere the Reason for pain be
revealed?

Child of the World, thy new Kingdom's
before thee
Long is the pathway that millions have
trod.

Wilt thou reproach that in travail I bore
thee,
And gave thee to men when I took thee
from God?

Margaret Horton Potter in Harper's
Bazar.

SOME ADVICE ABOUT READING.

"When You Are Getting, Why Not Get
the Best?"

Let young men and women let other
books alone, say for five years, and
feed on Shakespeare, Milton and the
Bible—not nibble the choice parts—
but thoroughly chew and digest, as
they read, and the highest mental
force and equipment will be the re-
sult.

By the way, it is not necessary even
to go out of Georgia to point the
moral of this little sketch.

Herschel V. Johnson was a great
thinker and a great man. He said:
"I know nothing of fiction."

But he knew much of Shakespeare,
Milton and the Bible!

Benjamin H. Hill was a great think-
er and a great man.

He never read but one novel in his
life, and was not conscious of deriv-
ing any benefit from that—I mean
mental growth!

But he knew his Shakespeare, his
Milton and his Bible. Why multiply
illustrations. Herschel V. Johnson's
state papers are models of the best
English. Benjamin Hill played upon
the English language like a harp—
well, manner and matter is about
all you can get out of literature.

When you're getting why not get
the best?—Atlanta Journal.

Peculiar Disappearance.

J. D. Runyan, of Butlerville, O., laid
the peculiar disappearance of his painful
symptoms, of indigestion and biliousness,
to Dr. King's New Life Pills. He says:
"They are a perfect remedy, for dizziness,
sour stomach, headache, constipation, etc."
Guaranteed at J. H. Swan's drug store,
price 25c.

Pays Debts of Welcher.

"To calm public excitement" the
Hungarian Jockey Club has paid the
debts of a Buda-Pesth bookmaker,
who lost \$41,500 over the Austrian
Derby.

Depends on Your Mood.

The difference 'twixt humor in books
and that which we hear after meals:
The former's as old as it looks,
And the latter as young as it feels.

KILL THE COUGH
AND CURE THE LUNGS

WITH Dr. King's
New Discovery

FOR CONSUMPTION
COUGHS and 50c & \$1.00
COLD Free Trial.

Swiftest and Quickest Cure for all
THROAT and LUNG TROUB-
LES, or MONEY BACK.

NURSE DID FANCY WORK.

He Was Middle Aged and Wore a
Heavy Brown Mustache.
There was a sick man in a bachelor
apartment the other day and a nurse
was needed. It was not deemed de-
sirable to have a woman nurse, as
three men occupied the apartment to-
gether. So a man nurse was employed
although there was some fear ex-
pressed that the tenderness and gen-
tleness of a woman nurse might be
missed.

But the masculine substitute, who
was a middle-aged person in glasses
soon proved that he was not going to
be brutal.

"May I have one of those big boxes
that the roses came in?" he asked
soon after settling down. "They'd
be so splendid for my embroidery."
"Embroidery?" repeated the person
addressed. "What do you mean by
that?"

"Why, my centerpieces," he repeat-
ed, pulling at a heavy brown mus-
tache. "It would be just the thing for
them. I really can do wonderful em-
broidery. Some time I'll bring some
around."

He kept his word and one night sat
under the lamp embroidering a large
centerpiece while his patient slept.

The next day he asked what was
going to be done with a basket in
which some fruit had been sent.

"Be just the thing for my knitting,"
he murmured in explanation.

He got the basket and the next
night knitted a pair of gray wool socks.

So nobody need ever try to prove
that women nurses have all the gen-
tleness on their side.—New York Sun.

Fleishly Suffering

is often caused by sores, ulcers and can-
cers, that eat away your skin. Wm. Be-
deell, of Flat Rock, Mich., says: "I have
used Bucklen's Arnica Salve, for Ulcers,
Sores and Cancers. It is the best healing
dressing I ever found." Soothes and heals
cuts, burns and scalds. 25c at J. H. Swan
drug store; guaranteed.

Case of Pie Versus Tart.

Usage alone must decide the issue
between "pie" and "tart," which has
returned to us with the gooseberries.
Philology, at any rate, draws no clear
distinction. It only traces back "tart"
to the Latin "tortus," twisted—the
pastry being the twisted part, of
course; while it is very doubtful about
"pie." On the whole, Skeat's con-
jecture that this expresses the miscel-
laneous nature of the contents is per-
suaasive. All the "pies" seem to go
back to the original one, the magpie
—in Latin, "pica"—from whose black
and white aspect come "pied" and
"plebeian." The old ordinal or service
book was called "pica" or "pie" be-
cause of the appearance of the black-
letter type on the white page; and the
edible pie, having equally mixed con-
tents, may have been christened after
this by medieval humor. Printers'
language retains both "pica" for a
kind of type and "pie" for type all
jumbled up.—London Chronicle.

Wise Sister Mary.

Mary had a little lamb, its fleece
was white as snow; it strayed away
one summer day where lambs should
never go. Then Mary sat her down
and tears streamed slowly from her
eyes; she never found the lamb be-
cause she did not advertise. And
Mary had a brother John, who kept a
village store; he sat down and smoked
his pipe and watched the open door.
And as the people passed along and
did not stop to buy, John still sat
down and smoked his pipe and blinked
his sleepy eye.

And so the brokers seized his stock,
but still he lingered near, and Mary
came to drop with him a sympathetic
tear.

"How is it, sister, can you tell why
other shoppers here sell all their
goods so quickly and thrive from year
to year?"

Remembering now her own bad luck,
the little maid replied, "These other
fellows fatten, John, because they ad-
vertise."—London Tit Bits.

A Touching Story

is the saving from death, of the baby girl
of Geo. A. Eyer, Cumberland, Md. He
writes: "At the age of 11 months our little
girl was in declining health, with serious
throat trouble, and two physicians gave
her up. We were almost in despair, when
we resolved to try Dr. King's New Dis-
covery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds.
The first bottle gave relief; after taking
four bottles she was cured, and is now in
perfect health." Never fails to relieve
and cure a cough or cold. At J. H. Swan's
drug store; 50c and \$1 guaranteed. Trial
bottle free.

What Senator Frye's Note Lacked.

When Senator Frye was chairman
of the school committee at Lewiston,
Me., he and the other members of the
committee were examining applicants
to fill a vacancy in one of the schools.
The following note was written on the
blackboard:

"Lewiston, Me., Sept. 19. — Four
months after date I promise to pay
John Jones \$100 at 6 per cent. interest.
William P. Frye."

The young ladies were asked if the
note were negotiable. Various opin-
ions were expressed until one of the
ladies very emphatically said it was
not.

"What change is necessary?" asked
the senator.

"The signature of another person,"
was the quick response.

Germany's Trade in Tissue Paper.
There are seventeen mills in Ger-
many engaged exclusively in the man-
ufacture of tissue paper. Germany
turns out more tissue paper than any
other country in the world.

FOLEY'S KIDNEY CURE

WILL CURE

any case of
KIDNEY
or
BLADDER
DISEASE
that is
not beyond
the reach
of medicine.

No
medicine
can do more.

WAS GIVEN UP TO DIE.

B. Spiegel, 1204 N. Virginia St.,
Evansville, Ind., writes: "For over five
years I was troubled with kidney and
bladder affections which caused me much
pain and worry. I lost flesh and was all
run down, and a year ago had to
abandon work entirely. I had three of
the best physicians who did me no good
and I was practically given up to die.
Foley's Kidney Cure was recommended
and the first bottle gave me great relief,
and after taking the second bottle I was
entirely cured."

TWO SIZES, 50c AND \$1.00.

SOLD AND RECOMMENDED BY
JAMES H. SWAN

Soap Bubbles for Weaklings.

Blowing soap bubbles for the de-
velopment of the lungs of nervous and
anaemic children is a treatment ad-
vised by a Montreal physician, and it
has met with remarkable and gratify-
ing results. The Canadian doctor,
who has devoted himself to obstetrics,
has found in the latter years of his
practice that mothers in the fashion-
able world object to crying babies,
and do not hesitate to sanction the
use of opiates by nurses—and the
nurses give full and unqualified ap-
proval—and he recites what is well
known to every physician, that the
baby which is lulled to sleep and not
permitted to howl and yell becomes
deficient in lung power, and after
babyhood is passed is a weakling. He
has undertaken the treatment of just
this class of children by the simple
but original method of expanding and
contracting the lungs by a pastime
which the sickliest child will take
hold of with little or no persuasion.
He has devised a saponaceous mix-
ture which will make "tough" soap
bubbles, so that in the desire to in-
crease the size of the thin-walled
globe the little patient will exercise
his or her lungs to the fullest extent,
and the simple little trick is working
wonders.

Would Take No Chances.

"There is one question I want to
ask you, dear," said a pretty girl as she
toyed with her diamond ring. "When
we are married will you expect me to
bake my own bread?" "You can do
as you like, my darling," he replied,
"but I shall certainly insist upon your
not baking mine."

Coroner's Bible Much Kissed.

For swearing a jury at an inquest
at High Wycombe, Mr. Charsley, the
coroner for South Bucks (England)
recently used a New Testament printed
in the year 1798. The book, which
has been constantly used by himself,
his father and grandfather, is still in
good condition, and originally cost
the modest sum of eighteen cents. At
the lowest computation it must have been
the recipient of a hundred thousand
formal kisses.

Precious Time Wasted.

While dinner-time should be devoted
to eating we constantly sacrifice the
precious moments to speech, and risk
dyspepsia rather than fall to let loose
a bon mot.—Lancet.

Immense Output of Cotton.

The cotton factories in Lancashire
spin enough thread in six seconds to
go round the world.

BETTER THAN MULES

CHINESE COOLIES TRAVEL FAR
WITH HEAVY LOADS.

Their Cheerfulness and Endurance Un-
der Hard Labor Calls Forth Admiration
of British Traveler—Need Little
Food and Less Sleep.

Wheelbarrows are used to a great
extent in China for the transporta-
tion for long distances of passengers
and freight. Lieut. Col. C. C. Man-
fold of the British army writes as fol-
lows of the wheelbarrow men in the
upper Yangtze provinces: "The plain
of Sulcho is as densely populated as
any part of China and a great trade in
locally manufactured cloth is carried
on from its neighborhood and sent all
over the country. The only transport
used, until the railway or a navigable
affluent of the Han river is reached,
is the wheelbarrow. There is no
doubt that a good cart road could be
easily made, but whether it is due
to the fact that draft animals are not
bred in any numbers or that from time
immemorial wheelbarrows have been
used, these latter alone hold the field
and no attempt has been made to con-
struct roads suitable for any other
form of wheeled vehicle. These wheel-
barrows, however, are by no means to
be despised as a means of transport.
Hundreds of them were passed by us,
each loaded with at least five and
often seven or eight of the bales of
narrow cotton cloth made in the sur-
rounding districts, each of these bales
weighing about seventeen pounds. One
man would wheel a barrow carrying
350 pounds and make his twelve to
twenty miles a day, more than double
the amount which the government
pack mule is allowed to carry in In-
dia, and the same human beast of bur-
den will go on making the journey
cheerfully day in and day out, without
any halts for lameness or sore backs.

"My admiration for the Chinese cool-
ie is unbounded; there is no man in
the world who does the same patient,
laborious work so cheerfully. Further
on, when we came to the mountainous
watershed country, where only back
loads are possible, I became still more
convinced in this opinion. Often after
a long and weary day with the sur-
veyors, in the course of which we
would have climbed up from 5,000 to
8,000 feet, and made several such as-
cents and descents, having, perhaps,
been on the move from 5 in the morn-
ing until dusk, we would come in,
rather inclined to pat ourselves on the
back at the thought of what a hard
day's work we had successfully ac-
complished, only to find that the Chi-
nese coolies had made as good time,
each man having covered nearly as
much ground with a load of 100
pounds on his back. This done on a
few bowls of rice and bean curd, for
a wage of less than ninepence (18
cents).

"Then, on their arrival, one might
have thought that the coolies would
have been glad to rest; but if, as was
often the case where accommodation
was limited, I slept in the same house,
I found to my annoyance that to retire
to bed was far from their thoughts
and that my sleep was often disturbed
by the noise they made as they sat
up gambling long past midnight and
yet they would be again on the road
before 6 in the morning, having risen
to make up their loads and get their
food cooked before 5 o'clock."

He Found the Private Still.

My father is Dean Bowman, an old
newspaper man, now living in retire-
ment on his farm, The Points, and he
tells this on himself:

"Once upon a time I was doing the
exchanges on a Boston daily when I
ran across this item in a small Gran-
ite state weekly: 'We are creditably
informed that a private still exists
out in the suburbs.'"

"Visions of a good feature article, a
great scoop and the \$50 which the gov-
ernment offers for information of
moonshining flashed through my mind
and made me quickly decide to ask for
a leave and hurry to the New Hamp-
shire hills.

"On my arrival at the end of a 100
mile journey I hurried to make my er-
rand known to the kindly editor, and
after he got through laughing he said:

"The item is literally true, but it
was about a young fellow in the out-
skirts, belonging to Company A, who
ran for corporal, got beaten and is a
private still."—Boston Herald.

President Eliot Growing Younger.

There is a story about President
Eliot of Harvard which illustrates his
good humor, for he told it himself at
a social gathering. It was introduced
by the observation that he must be
growing younger. The theory had its
foundation on two experiences, one
from recent local history, the other
from the time when he was a teacher
in Boston.

The members of his chemistry class
at the Institute of Technology, he said,
used to call him "Old Eliot," but now
the student youth must have another
view of him, for, on passing two of
them a few evenings before, he heard
one of them say: "Wonder where
Charley's been to-night?"

Good Thing to Know.

A writer, discussing the lost art of
early rising, says: "The proper time
to rise is when sleep ends." That's a
good thing to learn. Do you know, if
we hadn't seen that in a paper, we
should have gone on believing that the
proper time to rise was when you were
right in the midst of your soundest
sleep. What a blessed thing it is for
this blind old world that there are
some men in it who know nearly ev-
erything!



Miss Agnes Westley
816 Wells Street
Marquette, Wis.

816 Wells Street,
MARINETTE, Wis., Sept. 25, 1908.
I was all run down from nervous-
ness and overwork and had to resign
my position and take a rest. I
found that I was not gaining my
strength and health as fast as I
could wish, and as your Wine of
Cardui was recommended as such a
good medicine for the ills of our
sex, I bought a bottle and began
using it. I was satisfied with the
results from the use of the first
bottle, and took three more and then
found I was restored to good health
and strength and able to take up
my work with renewed vigor. I
consider it a fine tonic and excellent
for worn-out, nervous condition,
and am pleased to endorse it.

AGNES WESTLEY,
Secretary, North Wisconsin Holland Society.

Secure a \$1.00 bottle of Wine of
Cardui and a 25c. package of
Theodore's Black-Draught today.

WINE OF CARDUI

HOW TO CONTROL A VOICE.

British Officer Says Nature is Not
the Sole Regulator.

To a recent issue of the British
Medical Journal Major R. F. E. Austin
of Imtarfa, Malta, contributed a paper
on commonly overlooked factors in
vocal mechanism, in which he asserts
that the universal idea that all natu-
rally possess either good, bad or indif-
ferent voices is wrong and contends
that nature is directly responsible for
one and only one of these conditions,
and that the others must be attrib-
uted to man's unconscious departure
from nature's laws.

It will be news to many that by
far the greater number do not possess
full control of the adductor muscles of
the cords and are therefore unable to
place and keep the cords in the most
appropriate position quickly. The
author asserts that it is surprising
what a number of professional voice
users, as well as amateurs, fail in this
respect. According to his thinking,
the majority of voices are lost not
from overwork but as a result of im-
proper emission.

Major Austin contends that in or-
der to obtain quickly the thorough
control of any muscles or set of mus-
cles they should be developed by brisk
movements, which fully contract them
in the case of the adductor muscles
of the cords this can only be done by
using the voice in a most inartistic
although physiological manner. That
is to say, words should be sung or
spoken quickly in acute pen-
etrating tones ("pat-wat-quack"—
be given as an excellent phrase for
the purpose.) The voice should be
extended up and down, note by
note, in this manner until the limits
of the compass are reached. Classi-
fication into soprano, baritone, etc.,
should not be attempted before this
has been done.

Petroleum for Outbuildings.

Crude petroleum applied to out-
buildings will make them last a great
deal longer. This kind of oil can't
be heated with safety, but it is so
penetrating that no heat is necessary
to drive it into the pores of the wood.

Public Is Aroused.

The public is aroused to a knowledge of
the curative merits of that great medicinal
tonic, Electric Bitters, for sick stomach,
liver and kidneys. Mary H. Walters, 546
St. Clair Avenue, Columbus, O., writes:
"For several months I was given up to
die. I had fever and ague, my nerves
were wrecked; I could not sleep, and my
stomach was so weak, from useless doctors'
drugs, that I could not eat. Soon after
beginning to take Electric Bitters, I ob-
tained relief, and in a short time I was
entirely cured." Guaranteed at J. H.
Swan's store; price 50c.

Hardly Too Much to Ask.

Of the Duc d'Aumont this story is
told: "His father was the most
original and the most slovenly man
in France. Once when looking at
himself in a mirror he said:
'D'Aumont, God made you a gentle-
man; the king made you a duke. You
might do something in your turn—at
least, you might go and shave.'"

Men Past Sixty in Danger.

More than half of mankind over sixty
years of age suffer from kidney and bladder
disorders, usually enlargement of prostate
gland. This is both painful and danger-
ous, and Foley's Kidney Cure should be
taken at the first sign of danger, as it cor-
rects irregularities and has cured many
old men of this disease. Mr. Rodney Bur-
nett, Rock Port, Mo., writes: "I suffered
with enlarged prostate gland and kidney
trouble for years and after taking two
bottles of Foley's Kidney Cure I feel bet-
ter than I have for twenty years. I am
now 91 years old." Sold by J. H.
Swan.

1859 RECORD HOLDS

VOYAGE OF CLIPPER DREAD-
NAUGHT NEVER EQUALED.

Capt. Samuel's Exploit Far Greater
Than the Recent Triumph of Cap-
t. Barr—Veteran Is in Favor of Time
Allowance.

Now that the Apache has passed the
Lizard, Capt. Samuel Samuels sug-
gests that the race for the German em-
peror's cup was "no great shakes" in
point of speed, says the New York
Commercial. Everybody in the New
York shipping world knows Capt. Sam-
uels. Not to know him argues oneself
unknown. Since the days when Cap-
t. Ambrose Snow used to adorn the ban-
quets of the marine society with his
presence and his speeches, Capt. Sam-
uels has held the post of patriarch
among those of us who go down to the
sea in ships. He is admiral of the
fleet, retired.

If he has done the role of Cap-
t. Cuttle occasionally, who will quarrel
with him? He is a philosopher, and
a philosopher may select any medium
of disseminating wisdom. Be it un-
derstood that he is not behind his age in
the science of navigation merely be-
cause he sailed a clipper ship Dread-
naught more than half a century ago.
No other American has kept a sharp-
er eye upon shipping developments
in the interval than he.

Capt. Samuels and the Dreadnaught
in 1859 made better time than Cap-
t. Barr and the Atlantic in 1905. This is
a matter of history. The exploits of
the "wild boat of the Atlantic," as his
ship was known to the superstitious
tars of her day, are written in the
chronicles of Gotham. Her nine days
and seventeen hours between New
York and Queenstown was a much
sprightlier performance than Barr's
twelve days, four hours and three
minutes between New York and the
Lizard.

A wonderful creature was the Dread-
naught. Longfellow, who saw her once
off Nantucket under royal, called her a
"white eagle skimming the waves." Mayne
Reid got inspiration for a tale
from her dashing runs; John Boyle
O'Reilly used to toast her memory at
clambakes, and there was a British
consul, a friend of Robert Louis Ste-
venson, who persuaded that novelist
to promise to put the Dreadnaught in
a story of castaways on the island of
Terre del Fuogo, off whose dismal
shores she met her fate in 1869.

Meanwhile Capt. Samuels—of the
same stuff as John Paul Jones of the
Bon Homme Richard—rises to observe
that there can be no fair racing be-
tween unevenly matched vessels with-
out a time allowance. Some landmen
will agree with him, even if all sea-
men don't.

On the Right Track.

Dr. Weir Mitchell relates the sad
case of a young woman from Balti-
more affecting literary fads who at-
tended a reception given by a Phila-
delphia woman in honor of a well-
known writer.

The young woman from Baltimore
was introduced to the whole roomful
of more or less celebrated individuals,
and it seemed to be a circumstance on
which she prided herself that she
could remember an amazing propor-
tion of the names of those present.
When, however, she came to say fare-
well to a certain rather distinguished
young man, who, by the way, was
probably the only person there who
was not of a "literary" turn, she re-
marked: